

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1742.

## JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 21.

In the Debate begun in our Appendix for last Year, and continued in our Magazine for last Month, the next that spoke was Celsus Albinovanus, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,  
SIR.

I SHALL not pretend to tell you what is now the Law, with regard to the Quartering of Soldiers. I have carefully read over the Act now subsisting for that Purpose; but I must confess, I am a little doubtful in my Opinion, and I have no Reason to be ashamed of saying so, after so great a Lawyer, as Judge Comyns, declared himself doubtful, as an honourable Gentleman has been pleased to inform us. I have a very great Regard for the two learned Gentlemen, who have given their Opinions upon the Question; but as I am conversant among Lawyers, I have known Lawyers give Opinions in this House, which were contrary to the Opinion of the most

Noted of the Profession; and therefore, the Opinions that have been given, can be no Authority for declaring what is the Law at present.

The honourable Gentleman who A spoke last, Sir, has told us, that whatever may be the Meaning of the Law, it has for near forty Years past been a prevailing Opinion, that the Owners of Publick-houses were by Law obliged to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them, with B Diet and Small Beer. That this, Sir, has been the general Practice, may be true; I believe the Owners of such Houses have generally done so; but this is no Proof of its having been the general Opinion, that they were by Law obliged to do so. A Man will submit to a small Hardship, rather than contest a doubtful Point in Law; but when that Hardship becomes grievous, he thinks it worth his while to contest it, rather than submit to it any longer. The Doubt that has been lately started, D does not, therefore, proceed from People's having altered their Opinion, but from your having kept up

such a numerous Army for such a Number of Years. The People grew at last tir'd of submitting to a Hardship, which they doubted if they were obliged to submit to, and which, instead of being removed or lightened, they found to be growing almost every Year more heavy than it was before.

This, Sir, is the true Reason of the Doubt that has been lately start-ed, in relation to the furnishing of Soldiers with Diet and Small Beer, or with Hay and Straw for their Horses, at the Prices allow'd by the Government; and we have now such a very great Number of Land Forces within the Kingdom, that I am not at all surprized at the People's being generally resolved to have this Question determined one Way or other. What Use was de-signed, or what Use will be made of this great Land Army, I shall not pretend to guess; but I am afraid, no Use, at least no military Use, will be made of them. As we are in course to have next Summer a new Parliament chosen, the great Augmentation we have made, and the expensive Manner in which we have made that Augmentation, gives Occasion to very ugly Suspicions. People know what an Use may be made of Commissions for Officers to serve in the Army, with regard to Elections for Members to serve in Parliament: A Commission, or the Promise of a Commission in the Army, may engage a Man and his Friends to vote for a weak or wicked Minister, who would otherwise most certainly vote against him: The Terrors of having a Regiment of Foot, or a Regiment of Dragoons sent to quarter upon a Borough, may engage the Magistrates, some of whom are often Inn-keepers, to vote for a Court Candidate, whose Face they had never the Pleasure to behold, in Opposition to the most hospitable and honest Gentleman in their Neighbourhood.

These, Sir, are some of the illegal Uses that may be made of an Army; and every illegal Use that can be made of an Army, will receive new Strength from the Amendment now proposed. If you lay Inn-keepers, and other Owners of Publick-houses, under a legal Obligation to furnish the Soldiers with necessary Provisions for themselves and Horses, at certain Rates to be appointed by Law, as you cannot ascertain either the Quantity or the Kind of such Provisions, the Owners of such Houses will never be able to satisfy the Soldiers quartered upon them. The Soldier will insist upon having more for a Groat, than the Inn-keeper can buy for Six-pence, which, it must be allowed, would be a very great Oppression upon the latter; and how is he to be relieved? Why, by the Civility and Good-nature of the commanding Officer. Sir, the Officer may be good-natured and humane, I believe many of them are so; but it is hardly possible to prevent a Man's being a little partial to one of his own Cloth; and therefore, I must think, a Law for subjecting the People to such an Oppression, without any other Remedy, could neither be called good-natur'd nor humane; especially if we consider, that when a Regiment is sent to correct an obstinate Borough or County, the commanding Officer, without so much as a Hint, will know, that his Preferment depends upon his giving no Ear to the Complaints of the Inhabitants.

Our passing such a Law as this, at this Time, will therefore very much increase those Suspicions that have been already raised by the Augmentation we have lately made to our Army, and the expensive Manner in which that Augmentation has been made; and in these Suspicions most People will be confirmed, if the greatest Part of our Army

Army is not very soon sent out of the Kingdom, to carry on with Vigour the War we are now engaged in. If any Thing like this be designed, we have no Occasion for altering or explaining the Law; because the People will then have but few Soldiers quartered upon them, and will therefore continue to do, as they have done for almost forty Years past. The Owners of Publick-houses will continue to furnish the Soldiers with necessary Provisions, when the Soldier contents himself with such Provisions, as his Landlord can furnish at the Price allowed by the Government: Nay, they will furnish the Soldiers, I believe, with better Provisions, and with more Good-will, than they have done for twenty Years past; for when a Part of the Army is employed in fighting victoriously, as I hope they will, against the Enemies of their Country, the Name of a Soldier will then again begin to be respected and beloved by the People.

This, Sir, will be the Consequence of sending a great Part of our Army abroad to fight against the Enemies of their Country, instead of keeping them at home to oppress the People, and influence the next General Elections. But really, Sir, the Proposition now made to us gives me some Reason to apprehend, that there is not so much as a Design to send any great Part of our Army abroad; and this makes me the more unwilling to agree to what the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to propose; for if such a Number of regular Forces be kept within the Kingdom, but for a few Years, and such a Law as is now proposed kept in Force, the Number of Publick-houses will decrease so much, that it will be impossible to find Quarters for the Army in such Houses, and this will of course make Barracks absolutely necessary, which

will soon put an End to our happy Constitution. We must always have in this Kingdom a great Number of Travellers upon our publick Roads: If we had no Trade, which may be the Consequence of our late Measures, if not soon altered, yet the very Nature of our Constitution occasions a greater Number of Travellers in this Kingdom, than in any neighbouring Country: The Members both of this and the other House of Parliament must be accommodated with Lodgings and Stabling, in their Journies to and from Parliament; but how shall they be accommodated, if every Inn they come to be full of Soldiers? Will they lie in the Streets to make Room for a Lord or Member of Parliament? Will they be commonly civil to any Traveller that comes to hamper them in their Quarters? On the contrary, they do not always behave in the most civil Manner to Travellers, even of the first Rank; for lately at Northallerton they seized on and carried off a Reverend Prelate's Dinner, upon Pretence, that the Landlord had not provided sufficiently for them. What Redress the Reverend Prelate met with, or whether he applied for any, I do not know: but he could not recover his Dinner; and this shews, what Inconveniences we, as well as other Travellers, may be put to, if all the Inns of any little Town we may come to upon the Road, should be so crammed with Soldiers, as not to be able to furnish Accommodation or Entertainment for any Traveller.

I shall grant, Sir, that whilst we keep such a numerous Army within the Kingdom, and continue the modern French Practice of having some Part of that Army always marching and counter-marching from one End of the Kingdom to the other, under Pretence of what is called Changing of Garrisons; I say, whilst we do

do so, the Soldiers may often be under great Difficulties with regard to Provisions, both upon their March, and in their settled Quarters, unless we oblige their Quarters to furnish them at such Prices, as they can afford to pay; but the most proper Expedient for avoiding this Inconvenience, is, in my Opinion, very obvious, which is, to send the greatest Part of your Army against the Enemy in Time of War, and never to keep a greater Number of Troops within the Kingdom, than are absolutely necessary for the just Ends of Government. I will undertake, that when the People know, that any Part of your Army is marching thro' the Kingdom, in order to go and fight the Enemies of their Country, they will freely and voluntarily furnish the Soldiers with every Thing necessary upon their March; but they are sensible of what is meant by Changing of Garrisons, which in absolute Governments is intended chiefly to prevent the Soldiers from acquiring any Sort of Attachment to the People amongst whom they live, and to make them look upon themselves, as a Body of Men quite distinct from the People, I cannot say, amongst whom they live, but amongst whom they sojourn; and therefore, the People of this Kingdom most reasonably complain, and resent their being oppressed or incommoded with the Marching or Counter-marching of regular Troops, when they know, or at least imagine it to be intended for such a dangerous and arbitrary Purpose.

Having thus, Sir, mentioned one Expedient, and I think the only proper Expedient, for preventing the Inconvenience complained of, I hope the Hon. Gentleman will not hereafter say, that there are any Gentlemen in this House, who are always starting Objections against every Expedient they hear proposed,

but never offer any Remedy or Prevention of their own. Gentlemen have Reason to object against Remedies that are apparently worse than the Disease, especially when the true Remedy is obvious; but as A I am suspicious, that the Remedy I have now offered, will not be approved of by our chief State Physicians, and am for seeing any Remedy applied rather than that now proposed, I must observe, that another Remedy has already been mentioned in this Debate, which I think less oppressive than what is now proposed, and which I rather approve of, because it was made use of soon after the Revolution. As that was a Time, Sir, which I highly approve of, I am for going B as near it as possible, and therefore, if we must keep up such a numerous standing Army as we have at present, and must keep them all at home too, I am for doing something like what was done in the Year 1696-7. In that Year, as an Hon. D Gentleman has already told us, a Clause was inserted in the Mutiny Act, by which it was provided, that no Inn-holder should be obliged to provide Victuals for any Soldier, if he should give him 4d. a Day, besides Candle and the Use of his Fire for dressing his Meat. As our Army is now regularly paid, we have no Occasion for obliging the Inn-holders to advance any Money to the Soldiers quartered upon them, but if there be now an absolute Necessity for any Thing like what is E now proposed, I think we ought to give an Option to Inn-holders, either to provide Victuals for such Soldiers, at the Rate of a Groat a Day, or otherwise to furnish them with Lodging, Candle, Utensils for dressing their Meat, and the Use of their Fire, for nothing.

F Even this, Sir, will be a very great Hardship upon the Owners of our Publick-houses; but, I think, it will

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will be a less Hardship than that of subjecting them to the arbitrary Demands of the Soldiers quartered upon them, for what they may be pleased to call necessary Provisions. How this Expedient will do, or whether it may appear to be sufficient for removing the Evil complained of, I do not know; but as it is a Matter of the utmost Importance, I think, neither this, nor any other Expedient ought to be rashly gone into; for which Reason, I think, we ought to take some Days to consider of it, and for that Purpose to adjourn the Committee. There is no Necessity for immediately commencing a Law Suit, in order to determine the Question lately started upon this Subject. If the Necessity for this Determination cannot be removed, by a Diminution of our Army, I hope, we shall in this House fall upon some Method for determining the Question, without sending it into *Westminster-Hall*; for tho' I belong to *Westminster-Hall*, yet I shall always be against People's being brought there for deciding any Question. I wish they were not so apt to come there, as I find they are: It might be a Loss to me, but it would be a Gain to the Nation; and I shall never desire to increase my Profits at the Expence of my Country.

Valerius Lævinus stood up next, and spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. President,  
SIR,

WE are now about reviving an expiring Law: The Meaning of that Law, as it stands at present, appears to be doubtful, as has been acknowledged by most Gentlemen who have spoke in this Debate. Can it admit of a Dispute, whether we ought to remove that Doubt, by some explanatory Words in the Bill now before us? Would it not be a

most egregious Solecism for a legislative Assembly to enact a Law which they know to be doubtful? Let us consider, what a Number of Law Suits may be occasioned before this Time Twelvemonth. You cannot, at least you ought not, I think, to make a Law with a Retrospect, and therefore you cannot put an End to these Law Suits, by any new Law to be passed a Year hence. Tho' you are the Makers, yet you are not by our Constitution the Interpreters of the Law: His Majesty's Judges in *Westminster-Hall* are the Interpreters; and they are sworn to give Judgment in every Case that comes before them, according to the Laws which were in Being when that Case happened. Suppose now, you should put off the explaining of this Law till next Year, and 500 Actions should before then be commenced upon the Doubt now acknowledged to be in the Law, the Explanation you then put upon the Law, would not put a Stop to any of these Law Suits; because the Judges might be of Opinion, that the Words of the Law could not bear the Explanation you had put upon them by a new Law. In all Cases that might happen afterwards, they would be obliged to determine according to your Explanation; but in Cases that had before occurred, they would in Conscience be obliged to determine according to their own Opinion, even tho' contrary to what you, *ex post facto*, declared to be yours.

From hence, Sir, you may see, what a Multitude of Law Suits may be occasioned, and what a monstrous Expence may be brought upon the Subject, by your delaying to explain and remove the Doubt that hath arisen, but for one Year longer. Surely it is our Duty to prevent Law Suits, and to do so as soon as we can. The Trade of a Lawyer, no wise Nation will ever encou-

rage; and the Trade too, of Inn-keeping, Alehouse-keeping, or retailing of spirituous Liquors, does not, I think, deserve all that Regard which seems to be shewn to it in this Debate. But should we suppose, that they will always be at a great Loss by furnishing the Soldiers quartered upon them, with Diet and Small Beer, at the Rate of a Groat a Day, the Loss will not fall upon them; for by the Prices they charge they will oblige their other Customers to make it good; and therefore, if this Loss were to be look'd on as a Tax, it could not be considered as a partial, or unequal Tax, but a Tax laid upon the whole People; and it must either be no Tax at all, or a Tax as necessary as any one that was ever imposed.

Gentlemen may cry, how! how! and seem surprized at what I have said; but if they will have a little Patience, I shall make it good. I repeat it again, Sir, that the obliging of Inn-keepers and such like to furnish Diet and Small Beer to the Soldiers quartered upon them, must either be no Loss to, or Tax upon them, or upon any one else, or otherwise it must be as necessary a Tax as ever was imposed in this Kingdom; and my Reason for saying so is this: If Provisions are so cheap, as they generally are, that an Inn-keeper may furnish Diet and Small Beer to the Soldiers quartered upon him for a Groat a Day, and have a reasonable Profit to himself, then the obliging him to do so, can be no Tax upon him or any Man else: On the other hand, if Provisions should happen at any particular Time, or in any particular Place, to be so dear, that the Inn-keeper cannot furnish Diet and Small Beer for the Soldiers quartered upon him, at the Rate of a Groat a Day, I am very sure, the Soldier will not be able to furnish Diet and Small Beer for himself at near that Rate; because an Inn-keeper who brews

his own Small Beer, and buys great Quantities of Meat at a Time, will always be able to sell it at a much cheaper Rate than the Soldier can purchase it in the small Quantities he has Occasion for, or can afford A to buy at a Time. But the Soldier has no more than a Groat a Day to bestow upon himself for Diet and Small Beer, what then can he do? He must either starve or steal. The former we cannot suppose he will do, and if a great Part of the Army B should be brought under the Necessity of living by Theft or Plundering, not only our Constitution, but the Property of every Man in the Kingdom would then be in the utmost Danger.

It has been said in this Debate, C that if our Soldiers cannot live upon a Groat a Day, we must augment their Pay; but let us consider, Sir, that in most Parts of the Kingdom, and at most Times, a Soldier can live upon a Groat a Day; and if it should be proposed to proportion their D Pay, according to the Times, and according to the Places in which they may be quartered, this cannot be done by Parliament: It must be left to Ministers, and this, in my Opinion, would be a more extensive and a more dangerous Power, than E any now lodged in the Crown. There is, therefore, no other Way of subsisting your Army, in Time of Scarcity, which is seldom general, and never lasts long, than by obliging the Owners of Publick-houses to furnish them with Diet F and Small Beer, at such a Rate as their Pay will admit of. This I shall allow is, in Times of Scarcity, a Sort of Tax upon the Owners of such Houses, or rather, as I have said, upon their Customers; but as there is no other Way of subsisting G your Army, at such Times, it is absolutely necessary, and will therefore, I hope, be always patiently submitted to.

As

As for the Expedient found out in the Year 1696-7, it was then made use of, because our Troops kept at home neither were, nor could be regularly paid; for surely, Sir, it will not be thought, that the Soldier was to have 4d. a Day from A the Inn-keeper, besides his Pay from the Government; but as the Army is now regularly paid both their Subsistence Money and Arrears, we have no Occasion for such an Expedient; and what the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, has been pleased to propose in pursuance of this Expedient, will be far from removing the Difficulty now under Consideration; for it will signify nothing to provide Fire and Utensils for a Soldier to dress his Meat with, when he can get no Meat to dress, or none at the Price he is able to pay for it, which will often be the Case upon a March, and therefore, in the Year 1696-7, the Provision in Favour of Inn-holders was not extended to Soldiers upon a March; nor ought it, I think, now to be extended to Soldiers, even in the Places where they are appointed to reside; because an Inn-holder, Alehouse-keeper, or Victualler, can always furnish a Soldier with Diet and Small Beer at a cheaper Rate than he can furnish himself. If he refuses to do so, it must proceed from mere Obstinacy, or from an uncommon Dearth of Provisions: In the former Case, he ought to be compelled; and in the latter, he must be compelled, because there is no other Way of providing for the Soldier's Subsistence, and every Gentleman will admit, that while we have Soldiers, we must provide for their Subsistence, in Time of Scarcity as well as in Time of Plenty. In Times of Scarcity it may be a Loss to the Inn-keeper, but, like many others, it is a Loss which, for the Sake of the Publick, must necessarily attend the Business he follows, and at no Time

it can be a Hardship, because, as the Soldier is subject to martial Law, that Law will always make him not only reasonable, but civil, in his Quarters.

The next that spoke was Q. Fabius Vibulanus, whose Speech was to the Effect as follows.

Mr. President,  
S. I. R.,  
I AM surprized to hear Gentlemen so much as suppose, that any Multitude of Law Suits can ensue from leaving this Act in the very Words it stands at present, and has stood for some Years. For my own Part, I do not pretend to any deep Learning in the Law, especially in the practical Part of it; and therefore I should be glad to know, from some of those Gentlemen who make that Study their Profession, how any more than one Law Suit could be the Consequence of our not explaining that Part of this Law, which is now said to be doubtful. If any Suit be commenced for having this Question determined, it must be brought, either by the Government, by way of Information, or by a Soldier, by way of Action of the Case upon the Statute, against an Inn-keeper who had refused to furnish him Diet and Small Beer, at the Rate of a Groat a Day; and can we suppose, that our Government, or rather our most excellent Ministers, would be so vexatious, as to bring several Informations, or to allow the Soldiers to bring several Actions, when one would be as sufficient as five hundred, for deciding the Question in Dispute, and for preventing all farther Doubt. Whatever Opinion the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last may have of our Ministers, I am far from having so bad an Opinion of them; and therefore, if we should leave this Question undecided, and the Army should insist

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insist upon its being decided by a Suit at Law, I am convinced, no more than one Law Suit could from thence ensue; and the Event of that Suit, I believe, our Inn-keepers have no Reason to be afraid of, because I cannot think, that a Law which simply obliges me to receive a Man into my House, can be supposed, by any impartial Man in the Kingdom, to mean, that I should be obliged likewise to maintain him.

But, Sir, if it should be determined otherwise; if our Judges should be of Opinion, that the Law, as it now stands, obliges Inn-keepers and others to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them, with Diet and Small Beer, at the Rate of a Groat a Day, I should then be for altering the Law as soon as possible; because, I think, it would lay a most grievous Tax upon the Owners of all our Publick-houses, a Tax which they could not recover from their Customers, and a Tax which I think absolutely unnecessary. The furnishing of Soldiers with Lodging and House-room is of itself so troublesome to Inn-keepers, that many of them give the Soldiers a Shilling or eighteen Pence a Week, to be entirely rid of their Company; and if you should further oblige Inn-keepers to furnish the Soldiers with Diet and Small Beer, I am persuaded, most of our Inns would be glad to give the Soldiers Half a Crown or three Shillings a Week, to provide themselves some where else, rather than have Customers and Travellers p[er] banished away from their House, by seeing it always full of Soldiers.

This, Sir, would be a most insufferable Burden upon all Publick-houses; and to suppose, that this Loss would be made good by their raising their Prices to their Customers, is supposing against Reason and Experience: They cannot raise the Price of any Liquors they sell, which

is the principal Part of their Profits; and if they should make them worse, no Man would come to purchase or drink them. Even as to Eatables, the Market Price is so well known, that they would be look'd upon as Extortioners, if they demanded a greater Profit than usual, which would of course make all other Customers forsake the House; and I believe it will not be said, that, even in the Times of greatest Plenty, a Publick-house could support itself upon the Profits made by the Soldiers quartered upon it.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Necessity of imposing this Burden or Tax upon the Owners of those Houses, where Soldiers are by Law allowed to be quartered, the Hon. Gentleman has, I think, given us but two Reasons for it, and both of them I take to be without any Foundation. He says, That the Owners of such Houses may buy cheaper than Soldiers can: Is there any Foundation for saying so? May not a Soldier buy as cheap at Market as his Landlord can? And when five or six of them join together, as they usually do, may not they buy as large a Joint of Meat, or as great a Quantity of Provisions, as a common House-keeper does for his Family? Sir, they will buy cheaper for themselves, than their Landlord can for them: We know what a Difference there is between the Prices of different Joints of the same Sort of Meat, or between the several Species of the same Kind of Provisions. When Soldiers buy for themselves, they will be contented with the coarsest and cheapest Sort; when their Landlord buys for them, they will insist upon having the finest and dearest.

The other Reason assigned by the Hon. Gentleman for the Necessity he pleads for, is, that in Times of Scarcity, a Soldier cannot subsist upon a Groat a Day, and must there-

therefore be subsisted by his Land-lord at that Price, because he can afford no more. Both these Facts, Sir, I deny. There has never been, that I know of, such a Scarcity in *England*, as to make it impossible for a Man to subsist upon a Groat a Day, if he contented himself with the coarsest Sort of Provisions; but the Truth of the Matter, I believe, is, the Hon. Gentleman and his Friends have a Mind, that in Times of Scarcity Soldiers should feed as delicately, and fare as well, as they can do in Times of the greatest Plenty; whereas I am for their being made sensible of the Distresses of their Country. I likewise deny, Sir, that a Soldier can afford no more than a Groat a Day for Diet and Small Beer. It is very well known, that the Soldiers in our marching Regiments are paid Six-pence a Day by the Government; and why Two-pence a Day should be withheld from a poor Soldier's Pay, I can find no Reason, unless it be, that the Colonel should make such a profitable Contract, as to get 1000 or 1500*l.* by Cloathing his Regiment, and that all the poor Fellows should appear clean shaved, and well powdered at a Review. For my Part, I think a Man without any Powder in his Hair, and even with a long Beard, may look as like a Soldier, and do his Business as well, as a Man with a Smock Face and powdered Locks; and therefore I must think, that of late Years our Army has been designed rather to kill the Ladies, than to kill the Enemies of their Country: For this Reason, I am of Opinion, that if our Soldiers were put to no greater Expence than is absolutely necessary for their appearing like Soldiers, and not like Beaus, a Soldier even of a marching Regiment might spare 5*d.* a Day for Diet and Small Beer; and with respect to the Soldiers of the Foot Guards, as they are paid 8*d.* a

Day by the Government, I am surprised to hear it so much as insinuated, that they cannot spare above 4*d.* a Day for Diet and Small Beer; yet no Difference is, I find, to be made between the Soldiers of A marching Regiments, and those of the Foot Guards, tho' the latter can certainly afford to pay more for Diet and Small Beer, than the former, and tho' the latter are generally quartered in *Westminster*, and about *London*, where House-rent and B Provisions are always dearer than in Country Places, or Cities remote from *London*.

C Thus, Sir, I hope I have shewn, that by the Clause now offered, a most heavy additional Tax would be laid upon the Owners of our Publick-houses; that it is a Tax which they could not oblige their Customers to bear any Part of; and that it is a most unnecessary Tax, because Soldiers may provide for themselves not only in Times of Plenty, but even Times of Scarcity, unless that D Scarcity should be so very extraordinary, as has seldom or never happened, and ought not therefore to be made a Foundation for a general and standing Regulation, which will at all Times be a Grievance upon a great Part of the People, and which may probably diminish the Number of our Publick-houses, so as to make the Building of Barracks, or the Quartering of Soldiers upon private Houses, absolutely necessary.

F The next Speaker in this Debate was Arrianus Maturius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows, viz.

Mr. President,  
SIR,

A S most of the Arguments made use of against the Clause now offered to you, have been founded upon a Supposition, that the Law, as it stands at present, does not ob-

lige Inn-keepers and others, upon whom Soldiers may be lawfully quartered, to furnish them with Diet and Small Beer, I shall beg Leave to shew you, that the Law is otherwise, and that what is now offered, is nothing but an Explanation A and Enforcement of what has been Law ever since we had such an Act as a Mutiny Act in this Kingdom.

Sir, in order to find out the Meaning of the Law as it now stands, we must not look to the Clause for obliging the Owners of Publick-houses to receive the Soldiers lawfully quartered upon them, because that Clause was but lately introduced, and must be explained by the other Clauses in the Bill; but we must consider what was anciently meant by the Term *Quartering*; and if we consider what was anciently meant by *Quartering*, we must conclude, that the Owners of private Houses, as well as publick, were obliged to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them with every Thing necessary, according to those Rules which were D prescribed by the Commanders of the Troops so quartered. Before the Restoration, we had no such Thing as an Army, or any regular Troops, but in Time of War; and then, I believe, it will be allowed, that the Commanders were the only Judges, E how their Soldiers were to be treated, by those upon whom they were quartered. If they had ready Money wherewithal to pay their Soldiers, they generally ordered them to pay ready Money for what they had; but if they could not pay their Soldiers, the Persons upon whom they were quartered, were then obliged to furnish them not only with Lodging, but also with Diet and Small Beer, and to bring their Accounts in to the Publick, in order to receive Satisfaction. This G was the Practice in Time of War, before the Restoration; but as we began soon after that Period to keep

regular Troops in continual Pay, and as the Officers of these Troops began to practise in Time of Peace, what had been formerly practised in Time of War, therefore, towards the latter End of King Charles II's Reign, that Law which has been mentioned, was made, by which it was enacted, "That Soldiers should not be quartered upon any House whatsoever, without the Consent of the Owner." From the Revolution to the Year 1692, the Nation was B in a State of War, and probably this Law was not observed; but the Tranquillity of the Nation being intirely restored, a new Law was made for regulating the Quartering of Soldiers, and for confining it within certain legal Bounds, without leaving it to the Discretion of any military Officer whatsoever.

By that Law, Sir, the Constables and other Civil Officers were impowered to quarter or billet Soldiers upon Publick-houses, and upon them only, and therefore, had the same Power granted them by Law, which the Commanding Officers of the Troops had formerly assumed against Law; that is to say, by their Billeting of Soldiers upon Publick-houses, they gave them a Right to insist not only upon Lodging, but upon Diet and Small Beer, for what they could afford for it out of their Pay; and if they received no Pay, then the Houses upon which they were quartered, were to keep an Account, and to bring their Accounts in to the Publick, in order to receive Satisfaction; and to prevent all Disputes between the Soldiers and their Landlords, the Justices of the Peace were ordered and impowered to settle the Rates of all such Provisions, as were furnished by the Landlords. That this was the Meaning of those, who first gave the Constables a legal Power to quarter Soldiers: That by Quartering they intended, that Soldiers should have Entertainment as well

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well as Lodging, at the Houses where they were so quartered, is, I think, plain, from their limiting that Power to Publick-houses only; for if they had intended, that Soldiers should have nothing but Lodging, at the Houses where they were quartered, they would certainly have given the Constables a Power to quarter Soldiers upon all Houses that let Lodgings, as well as upon Inn-keepers, Victuallers, and other such Houses. And the Clause inserted in the Mutiny Act passed in the Year 1696, makes it evident, that it was then supposed, that the Owners of Publick-houses were by the Law, as it stood before, obliged to furnish the Soldiers with Diet and Small Beer; for if this had not been supposed, there would have been no Occasion for inserting a Clause, "That Inn-keepers should not be obliged to provide Meat, or any other Victuals, for any Soldiers legally quartered upon them, if they should give or tender to such Soldiers 4d. a Day for their Subsistence in Meat only, besides Candle and the Use of their Fire for dressing their Meat."

How that 4d. a Day was to be repaid to the Inn-keepers, who did advance it to the Soldiers, I do not know, for there is no Clause in the Act for ordering or regulating the Repayment of it; but even suppose it was duly and regularly repaid, it was harder upon Inn-keepers, than what is now proposed; and yet I never heard, that it diminished the Number of our Publick-houses, or that any Inn-keeper or Victualler gave up his Business upon that Account; and therefore, if the same Clause were to be revived, we should have no Reason to apprehend any such Consequence from it. But as our Army is now regularly paid, we have no Occasion to oblige the Owners of Publick-houses to advance any Money to the Soldiers quartered upon them, or to give any

long Credit to such Soldiers. They are now, they have for several Years been obliged to receive the Soldiers lawfully quartered upon them. In this Clause, the Word *receive* must certainly relate to, and be explained by the Word *quartered*; and if by Quartering be meant the Furnishing of a Soldier with Diet and Small Beer, as well as Lodging, the Owners of the Houses where Soldiers are lawfully quartered, are already by Law obliged to do so. In this Sense the Law has been always, till very lately, interpreted; it has for many Years been the Custom to furnish the Soldiers with Diet and Small Beer, as well as Lodging, at the Houses where they were quartered, and at such Rates as they were able to pay. C This, I say, has for many Years been a continued Custom; and a Custom founded on Law makes Law: At least, Custom is the best Interpreter of Law, and sometimes puts a Meaning upon the Words of a Law different from what at first View they seem to bear.

This being the Case, Sir, what are we now to do? We are not to alter the Law, or to establish any new Regulation; we are only to explain and inforce what has been Law for almost these forty Years; and this we are obliged to do, by a Doubt which some People have been lately pleased to raise, I think, without any Foundation, in order to prevent People's exposing themselves to Law Suits and Penalties; for by the Law, as it stands now, the Owner of a Publick-house that refuses to receive any Soldier lawfully quartered upon him, is to be fined by the Justices, in a Sum not exceeding 5l. nor under 40s. and consequently, if by Receiving be meant the Furnishing of such Soldier with Lodging, Diet and Small Beer, at a Groat a Day, every Inn-keeper that shall refuse to do so, subjects himself to this Penalty, and the Justices

must fine him, if the Soldier or any other Person comes to make the Complaint.

I shall grant, Sir, that this Doubt which has been so groundlessly raised, might be determined by one single Law Suit; but in the mean Time, a great Number of People would subject themselves to the Penalties of the Law, and the Determination of the Question in Dispute would not free them from those Penalties, but on the contrary, would encourage People to prosecute. Suppose a Law Suit were commenced against some Inn-keeper that had refused to furnish the Soldiers lawfully quartered upon him, with Diet and Small Beer at a Groat a Day; that Law Suit could not in several Months be brought to a Conclusion; in the mean Time many other Inn-keepers would refuse in the same Manner; for most Men are apt to think themselves in the right, and to hope that the Question in Dispute will be determined in their Favour. Then suppose, that upon the Event of this Law Suit it should be determined, that Inn-keepers and others are by the Law, as it stands at present, obliged to furnish the Soldiers lawfully quartered upon them, with Diet and Small Beer at a Groat a Day, and that every Man who refuses, subjects himself to the Penalty of the Law, which, as I have said, is a Fine to be imposed by any one Justice of the Peace, before whom the Complaint is made, of 40s. or some greater Sum, not exceeding 5l. In this Case, every Inn-keeper who, during the Controversy, had refused to furnish the Soldiers lawfully quartered upon him, with Diet and Small Beer, would be liable to the Penalty, and to be prosecuted for it before the next Justice of Peace.

We may from hence see, Sir, what a Number of Prosecutions this would occasion; for as this Complaint might be made either by the

Soldier, or by any other Person whatsoever; and as the Justice of Peace, upon full Proof, must fine in at least 40s. a Prosecution would certainly be brought against every Man that had incurred the Penalty, A either by the Soldier that had been refused what he had by Law a Right to demand, or by some envious Neighbour or Rival Tradesman. I therefore think, that what is now offered cannot in Charity be refused, in order to prevent People's B exposing themselves to Penalties, which, in my Opinion, would certainly be recovered against them.

*The next that rose up was M. Valerius Corvus, who spoke to this Effect.*

Mr. President,  
SIR,

THE Hon. Gentlemen who have appeared as Advocates for this Clause, seem to shew a great Concern for preventing the People's involving themselves in Law Suits; and I must say, they are taking a very effectual Method for doing it; for if what they propose should pass into a Law, the People that are to be affected by it, will soon have nothing to contend for, which, I shall grant, is a most effectual Method for preventing their being involved in any Law Suit whatever. When the People are utterly undone, I shall admit, that this Clause will have the Effect of preventing their being afterwards involved in any Law Suit; but till then, it will have a quite contrary Effect; for if you oblige the Owners of Publick-houses to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them with reasonable Provisions, or with Diet and Small Beer, under any Penalty to be recovered before one or more Justices of Peace, there will be perpetual Disputes between them about what is to be called reasonable Provisions, or reasonable Diet and Small

**S**mall Beer. The Soldier will carry his Complaint before some Justice whom he knows to be in his Interest: The Justice will probably fine the Landlord; and the latter will certainly seek Relief against what he thinks an unjust Sentence, either by Appeal to the Quarter Sessions, or some more expensive Method. Thus, Sir, the Owners of our Publick-houses will all at last be eat up, either by the Soldiers or the Lawyers; and till then, the Clause now proposed will create instead of B preventing Law Suits.

This, Sir, will certainly be the Consequence, if you lay Inn-keepers and others under an express Obligation to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them with Diet and Small Beer at a Groat a Day. Without any such Obligation, they will always do so, when the Soldiers are contented with what can be furnished at that Price: They will even furnish a little more, or better than what can be afforded at that Price, in order to make the Soldiers easy in their Quarters; and the Soldier will be satisfied with what his Landlord provides for him, because he knows, his Landlord lies under no Obligation to provide for him, and that he cannot provide for himself so well; but if you lay the Landlord under an express Obligation, he will never be able to satisfy the Soldiers quartered upon him, unless he ruins himself by providing for them a great deal better than can be afforded for the Price they are able to pay. If he does not, there will be continual Complaints against him, and thus he must be ruined either by giving the Soldiers much more than he can afford, in order to prevent their Complaints, or by giving his Money to Lawyers for defending him against these Complaints. It G cannot therefore be said, that this Clause is calculated for preventing Law Suits, and it is something very

strange to say, that what is now proposed is not so great a Hardship as the Clause enacted in the Year 1696-7. I hope the learned Gentleman does not think, that the Money then advanced by Inn-keepers was never repaid: If this be insisted on, the whole Act must be read, in order to see whether there was any, and what Provision for the Repayment of that Money; but it will not, I believe, be insisted on: The Whole was certainly repaid by the Government as soon as possible, and deducted out of the Pay due to the respective Regiments. By that Law, therefore, the Landlord only lay out of his Money for a short While, but lost no Part of the Principal: By what is now proposed, he C is to be obliged to furnish Provisions to the Soldiers for a Groat a Day, which cost him perhaps 6d. or 8d. so that he will certainly lose 50 or 100 per Cent. of his principal Money; and that without so much as a Hope of reaping the least Advantage. Can this, Sir, be said to be the least Hardship? Is it possible for any Man to think so?

I shall grant, Sir, that Inn-keepers have generally provided for the Soldiers quartered upon them, at such Prices as they were able to pay; but I was surprized to hear the learned Gentleman say, that this Practice made Law. The Practice in Courts of Record may sometimes make Law: I know it is generally look'd upon as such when it has continued the same for a very long F Time; but will it be said, that the Practice between a Landlord and his Soldier can ever make Law? It is at present a Practice, and it has long been a Custom in Southwark, among those who keep Livery Stables, to give the Dragoons quartered upon them so much a Week, to provide Stablings for their Horses somewhere else. Will any one say, that this Practice has made Law, or that the G Owners

Owners of these Stables are now obliged to do so? The furnishing of Soldiers with Diet and Small Beer, has been practised by the Inn-keepers, because they were able to do so; but by this Clause you will put an End to the Practice, because you will render it impossible for them to do so without ruining themselves.

I do not pretend, Sir, to be a Lawyer, but I have conversed with some that are, and from them I have often heard, that penal Statutes are to be strictly interpreted: If so, I am sure no Court in the Kingdom would think itself empowered to fine an Inn-keeper, for not furnishing Diet and Small Beer to the Soldiers quartered in his House, by Virtue of that Clause which inflicts a Penalty upon those that shall refuse to receive a Soldier lawfully quartered or billeted upon him. Even suppose it should be hereafter determined, upon the Event of a Law Suit, that, receiving, means, furnishing with Diet and Small Beer, which I am persuaded it never will, yet no Judge, I believe, would venture to fine a Man upon such a forced and far-fetched Construction, especially if the Refusal had preceded that Construction's being put upon the Word by any proper Authority. We have therefore no Cause to fear, that a Multiplicity of Law Suits or Prosecutions will be the Consequence of our refusing the Clause now offered; and if the Law should be left standing as it is at present, I believe, the Inn-keepers have as little Reason to fear, that upon the Event of a Law Suit, the Question will be determined against them. But if it should, it would then be high Time to alter the Law; for it would certainly be very hard to give the Soldier a Power of obliging his Landlord to furnish him at a Groat a Day when Provisions happen to be dear, and a Liberty to furnish himself when Provisions happen to be cheap.

I shall admit, Sir, that it may sometimes be very hard for Soldiers to live upon a Groat a Day, and as Things are managed, I believe, they have very little more to spend. At such Times they must content themselves with coarse Fare. But at all Times they may subsist upon a Great a Day. They generally do at a much cheaper Rate, because Half a Dozen or a Dozen of them usually mess together, and buy large Quantities of Provisions at a Time. The Marines did so at Southampton; and there, I know, they subsisted themselves plentifully for less than a Groat a Day, tho' that Country is far from being the cheapest in this Kingdom, nor was that a Time of any extraordinary Plenty. I can therefore see no Necessity for the Clause proposed, which I take to be a new and a very extraordinary Regulation; and as I think it would subject the Publick-houses in the Kingdom to great Hardships, and might be made a Handle for destroying the Liberties of the People, I must give my Negative to its being made a Part of this Bill.

*Manius Acilius Glabrio stood up next, and spoke in Substance thus.*

*Mr. President,  
SIR,*

**A**S I was in the Service in King William's Reign, and very well remember the Circumstances the Army was in when the Mutiny Act, which has been so often mentioned in this Debate, was passed, I think it incumbent upon me to give you the Reason for inserting that Clause, which gave an Option to Inn-keepers to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them, with Diet and Small Beer, or to pay them a Groat a Day. In that Reign, Sir, the Government was far from being so flush of Money as it has been since. The Revolution being in its Infancy,

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ty, there was but very little publick Credit; for People had not forgot the shutting up of the Exchequer in King Charles's Reign; and therefore, even after the Parliament had granted a Fund, it was very difficult to borrow Money upon it, so that the Government was very often without Money, and our Troops here at home were sometimes for several Months without Pay. I remember the Regiment I was in, was called up to *London* upon the Assassination Plot in the Year 1696, when we had been for eight Months without any Pay, and at last we were paid in Exchequer Bills, which it was very difficult to get changed into Money, in order to divide it among the Soldiers.

I do not know, Sir, what the Meaning of the Law was at that Time, or what it is now, for the Clauses relating to the Quartering of Soldiers are now pretty much the same they were then; but I very well remember, that the Houses upon which we were quartered, never refused to furnish the Soldiers with Diet and Small Beer, and it was then absolutely necessary they should do so, because the Soldiers, and even many of the Officers, had no Money to go to Market with, and could not therefore provide for themselves. But as many of the Inn-holders found great Inconveniences in furnishing and dressing Victuals for the Soldiers, especially when they had their Houses crowded with other Company, and as this occasioned some Murmuring, the Parliament resolved to give them all possible Relief, and for this Purpose that Clause was inserted, which gave an Option to the Inn-holder, either to provide Victuals for the Soldiers, or to give them a Groat a Day to provide for themselves. If they furnished Victuals, they brought in each respective Man's Account; if they gave Money, they brought in an

Account of what they had advanced, and to whom; all which Accounts were settled by the Commanding Officer, before the Regiment, Troop, or Company left the Place where they quartered, and A these Accounts became a Debt upon the Government, and were reckoned as Part of the Regiment's Pay. But it cannot be said, that the Inn-holders lost nothing by this Method; for the Money they advanced was sometimes a long While of being repaid, and as the poor Inn-holders could not always wait so long for their Payment, they were often obliged to sell their Demands upon the Government at a very great Discount, which is far from being the Case at present.

Having thus, Sir, given you an Account of the Circumstances of the Army, and of the Practice in King William's Time, I must desire, that Gentlemen would consider what an Inconvenience would insue, if it should be supposed, that no Inn-keeper is obliged to furnish Diet and Small Beer to the Soldiers quartered upon him, and if at the same Time we should by any Misfortune or Accident be reduced to the Circumstances we were in during King William's Reign: In that Reign, if D Inn-keepers had supposed they were not obliged to furnish Soldiers with any Thing but House-room and a Bed, I am sure, the Troops kept here at home must either have starved, or lived by Plunder; and as publick Credit is of a very precarious Nature, we should be extremely cautious of establishing or propagating any Maxim that would be attended with great Inconveniences, and even Danger, in case our publick Credit should fail so, as to make it impossible for our Government to pay the Troops kept at home punctually and regularly.

What the Lawyers may mean, Sir, by Quarters, I am no Judge of; but

but among Soldiers we generally mean by Quarters, the Place where we are to have both Bed and Board for our Money, in case we find it necessary to insist upon having both; and when we are sent to live upon any Country, without being obliged to pay Money for what we have, we call it Free Quarters, which is certainly a very great Oppression, and is seldom practised, but in an Enemy's Country; but I cannot think it any great Oppression to oblige those, who keep Houses of Entertainment, to entertain Soldiers, upon their paying duly for what they have: It is really absolutely necessary upon many Occasions, because Soldiers are often quartered round a Country, so that many of them are far from any Market-Town; and as they must be always at their Quarters, and ready at a Call, it is impossible for them to repair daily to the next Market Town, to buy Provisions for themselves. Upon a March too, it will often be impossible for the Soldiers to provide for themselves; and therefore, the providing for Soldiers upon a March, was made an Exception to the Option allowed to Inn-keepers by the Law in 1696.

As to the Inconveniences and Dangers we have been frightned with in this Debate, they do not at all affect me, because I take them to be all chimerical. Even Barracks, which is here made such a Bugbear of, is not in the least frightful to me, tho' I have as great a Regard for the Liberties of my Country as any Gentleman in this House. I could never yet conceive how Barracks can be thought inconsistent with the Liberties of the People; for an Army of true English will never be dangerous to Liberty, whether in Quarters or in Barracks; and an Army of Foreigners would be as dangerous to Liberty in Quarters as they could be in Bar-

racks. The only Difference is, that an Army in Quarters is much more inconvenient and troublesome to the People, and the Soldiers not so easily kept to their Duty, as when they are in Barracks; and therefore, not only as a Friend to Discipline in the Army, but as a Friend to the People, I should chuse to have our Troops always lodged in Barracks, when there is no Occasion for having them in a Camp. But the People of this Kingdom have been taught to associate the Ideas of Barracks and Slavery so close together, that, like Darkness and the Devil, tho' there be no Manner of Connexion between them, yet they cannot separate them, nor think of the one without thinking at the same Time of the other. In Ireland it was the same, when Barracks were first erected there: The People considered Barracks as the most hideous Things that could be thought of: They imagined they were all to be downright Slaves as soon as these Barracks were erected; yet now, they are perfectly reconciled to them, because they find they are rather more free than they were before, and the Troops much less troublesome to them. And if Barracks were erected in this Kingdom, I am convinced the Consequence would be the same: The People might be startled a little at first; but they would soon find themselves as free as before, and much less encumbered with Soldiers than they were when the Army was quartered upon them; and they would from thence learn to separate those two Ideas which are now, without any Reason, so closely connected in their Minds.

For this Reason, Sir, if the building of Barracks should be the Effect of what is now proposed, I should think it no bad Effect: I am persuaded the People would find it a very good one. But till Barracks are

are built the Soldiers must be quartered, and as it often happens, and whilst they are in Quarters, must often happen, to be impossible for them to provide for themselves, they must be provided for by those upon whom they are quartered, at such Prices as they are able to pay. If they should demand a greater Quantity, or a better Sort of Victuals than can be afforded for what they are able to pay, the Landlord is not obliged to comply with their Demands, nor is the Soldier, or his Officer, but the Civil Magistrate to be the Judge; because if the Soldier should think himself not sufficiently supplied by his Landlord, he has no Redress but by a Complaint to the neighbouring Justices of Peace, and they only are to be Judges between him and his Landlord. From hence, I think, it is evident, that this Clause can be attended with no Oppression, Extortion, or Exaction; and as it is in many Cases absolutely necessary, I therefore hope it will be agreed to.

*The next and the last Speech I shall give you upon this Subject, was made by M. Cato, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.*

Mr. President,  
SIR,

WE are obliged to the Hon. Gentleman for explaining to us the Meaning and the Reason of the Clause in King William's Time, whereby Landlords were obliged to furnish the Soldiers with Meat and other Victuals, or to give them 4d. a Day to furnish themselves. The Necessities of our Government, the Barreness of our Exchequer, the low State of publick Credit, made it absolutely necessary for our Parliament at that Time to agree to such an oppressive Expedient: But that very Expedient shews, that we ought not to agree to what is now pro-

posed; it shews, that when Soldiers have ready Money, they may provide for themselves; and therefore, now they have ready Money, we ought not to oblige their Landlords to provide for them. We may, it

A is true, Sir, be again reduced to the same Necessities we laboured under in King William's Reign: A wasteful Minister, who thinks of nothing but the Period of his own Administration, may sweep the Exchequer clean; and if we take no Care to pay off, in Time of Peace, the Debts we were obliged to contract in Time of War, our publick Credit must at last sink as low as ever. If Ministers in Time of Peace convert to the current Service, those Funds that were set apart for pay-

B ing off our Debts, in order to conceal from the People their Prodigality, or the needless Expences they put the Nation to, People will begin to foresee the Distress we must be drove to, as soon as a heavy War happens; and those that are wise,

C D will begin in Time to draw their Fortunes out of our publick Funds: This will diminish by Degrees our publick Credit, and at last, when we have the greatest Occasion for it, we shall probably have none left. These fatal Circumstances we should

E F take care to prevent by our good Conduct; but surely, the Danger of our falling into these Circumstances can be no Reason for subjecting any Part of the People to such Hardships, as can be justified by nothing but such Necessities.

I say, Sir, such Hardships as can be justified by nothing but such Necessities: But in the present Case I must go farther; I must say, that what is now proposed, can be justified by no Necessity. It is a Hardship to oblige a free-born Subject to receive a Lodger into his House, whether he will or no; but it is an insufferable Hardship to oblige him to provide and dress Victuals for his

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Lodger, whether he will or no, and at a Price too, which he does not approve of. This, Sir, is a Hardship, which the Parliament would not, we find, agree to, even in the Year 1696, notwithstanding the Necessities our Government was then under ; and the Exception then made, with regard to Soldiers upon a March, was not because the Soldiers could not provide for themselves, if they had been furnished with ready Money, but because they were to breakfast at one Place, dine at another, and sup at a third, and the Proportion to be advanced in ready Money for each Meal, rather than furnish them with it, could not be adjusted by Parliament.

But this of providing and dressing Victuals for the Soldiers, we are told, cannot be supposed to be a Hardship, because it has been practised, and Inn-keepers have submitted to it for forty Years past. Sir, whilst we had but 10 or 12,000 Men of regular Troops in the Kingdom, most of our Inn-keepers submitted willingly to this Hardship, because they were but seldom exposed to it, and when they happened to be so, they could bear the Expence and Trouble, because they had but few Soldiers quartered upon them ; but now we have near 40,000 regular Troops within the Kingdom, the Hardship is so frequent and so heavy, that it is impossible for them to bear it. The most proper Method, therefore, for having this Practice continued, is to diminish the Number of your Troops kept at home, and this, I hope, will very soon be done ; for if the War continues, I hope a great Part of our Land Army will be sent out to attack the Enemy ; and if the War should be ended by an honourable Treaty, for by no other Sort of Treaty it can be ended, however it may be suspended, I hope his Ma-

jesty, out of his paternal Affection to his People, will disband a great Part of his Army, even tho' the Parliament should not desire it ; for I little expect, in my Time, to see a Parliament desiring any Thing that may seem to be disagreeable to a Minister.

The Practice in Times past is therefore, Sir, no Proof, that the providing and dressing Victuals for Soldiers is no Hardship upon those, who submitted to it, whilst it was no heavier than they could bear ; and as little is it a Proof, that the Meaning of the Law is such, as a learned Gentleman has been pleased to represent ; or that the obliging Inn-keepers by Law to do what they have done without Law, would be attended with no Inconvenience. It is this very Thing, that has made it possible for them to do so. It is their not being obliged to provide Victuals for the Soldiers quartered upon them, that has enabled them to provide ; because the Soldiers contented themselves with a little more than they could afford for the Money : If you lay them under a legal Obligation to do so, the Soldiers will not be so easily satisfied. They are not now easily satisfied : I myself saw once, in travelling, a very good Dinner dressing at an Inn in the Country, which, I was told, was for five or six Dragoons quartered there ; I thought it sufficient for much better Company, and yet the Dragoons, I was told, were not satisfied with it. They do not always complain, when they are not pleased, but they grow mischievous, they cut the Linen, mangle the Plates and the Dishes, and play many other Tricks by which the Landlord suffers : These Tricks they would practise in a more extravagant Degree, and much oftner, if you should agree to this Clause. They would not go to a Justice to complain

complain for want of Victuals; but by such Methods they would force their Landlord to complain of them, and he could complain to none but their Officers. Whilst they know, that their Landlord is not obliged to furnish them Victuals, they will generally keep within some Bounds; but if you remove this Check, they will exceed all, which will of course raise such Discontents, as may endanger our Government.

As I am a Friend to our present Establishment, I shall be for any Expedient, which I think the Subject can bear: As such, I shall always be for preventing as much as possible, any Occasion for Mutiny in the Army, or for Discontents among the People; but I shall never be for raising the latter for the Sake of preventing the former, because it will endanger our present happy Establishment, or nail down upon us a numerous standing Army. Let us consider, Sir, that we are not now upon a Bill for raising Money for the publick Service: Against such Bills, I think, you have laid it down as a Rule, that no Petitions are to be received; but I hope you will not say, that no Petitions are to be received against any Clause in this Bill. The Clause now proposed will certainly have Petitions against it from most Parts of the Kingdom: The Petitioners must be heard: By this Means, the Bill may be lost, or delayed till after the Mutiny Act now subsisting be expired. What Confusion would this breed in your Army? The Regiment must all disband; it would be a Sort of High Treason to keep them together, or to exercise any martial Law in this Kingdom.

Is this, Sir, a Risk to be run; for the Sake of making an Alteration in the Law, which Experience has shewn the Army may subsist well enough without? I say, an Altera-

tion in the Law; for notwithstanding the Meaning put upon the Word Quarters, by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, and by the learned Gentleman who spoke some Time before him, I must insist, that in A this Country, the Word Quarters signifies no more than a Lodging as convenient as the Owner of the House can afford. The Soldiers may, perhaps, think, that it likewise implies all necessary Provisions at such Prices as they can pay for them; but Soldiers often form Nations, and annex Ideas to Words, that are very inconsistent with the Laws of this Country, or with the Constitution of any free Government. In this Country however, even the Soldiers have not yet formed such a Notion of Quarters: At least here in Westminster, they have not; for they never desire any Thing more than a Lodging at the Place where they are quartered; nor has any of our Mutiny Acts given them Encouragement to expect more, except that in 1696; and as that Law was the Effect of Necessity, it ceased as soon as the Necessity was over. It may, perhaps, be necessary, now you have so great an Army on foot, to oblige Landlords to furnish the Soldiers quartered upon them E with the Use of their Fire and Kitchen Utensils, for dressing and eating the Provisions they purchase for themselves; but even this you ought to take Time to consider of; for an Army is a dangerous Tool to play with: It ought not to be handled rashly by those who have a Regard for the Liberties of their Country.

I shall readily agree, Sir, with the Hon. Gentleman, that an Army of true *Englishmen* can never be dangerous to Liberty; because they G would disband themselves, when they found they could be of no Service

to their Country : They would scorn to put their Country to the Expence of maintaining them, when they knew it had no Occasion for their Service. But when had we, when shall we have such an Army ? An A Army of *Englishmen* has once already overturned the Liberties of this Country, and would probably have perpetuated the Tyranny they had set up, if their Generals could have agreed among themselves ; for it was not the Army, but the Dis- B agreement among *Cromwell's* Generals, after his Death, that brought about the Restoration of our Government under King *Charles II* ; and in the late King *James's* Time, it was not so much the Army, as C the mad Bigotry of that Prince, that brought about the Revolution ; for if the Army had seen, that they were to have been the Ministers of that tyrannical Government he had set up, they would probably have supported him in it ; but they saw, that even they themselves were to D be the Slaves of his Priests, and therefore many of them joined in divesting him of that arbitrary Power, which the Army in general had assisted and encouraged him to assume.

I shall grant, Sir, we had at that E Time the good Luck to have several great and eminent Patriots, who had considerable Interest and Commands in the Army : By their Means a Spirit of Liberty and Patriotism was preserved in the Army ; but if it had not been for the open and notorious Bigotry of the Prince, I am afraid, their Endeavours would have proved ineffectual. They would probably themselves have joined the Prince of *Orange* at his landing ; but they must have joined single and alone ; and in that Case they F might, in all Probability, have fallen Victims to their own Honour and

their Love for their Country. I hope, we have still many such Officers in our Army : I hope there is still a Spirit of Liberty among the Soldiers ; but whoever considers the insatiable Thirst of most Men after Power, the Effects of Company and Conversation upon a Man's Way of thinking, and the rapid Progress of martial Law, must conclude, that a numerous standing Army, even of national Troops, whether in Quarters or in Barracks, is absolutely inconsistent with a free Government, especially where the modelling and commanding of that Army depends entirely, as it does in this Kingdom, upon the Will of one single Man.

It must be admitted, Sir, that a standing Army in Quarters will always be more troublesome to the People, than a standing Army in Barracks ; but for this very Reason I shall always be for keeping our Army in Quarters, that the People may be sensible of the Fetters, which are preparing for them, before such a Number can be forged, as may be sufficient for shackling them close down to the Ground. The People have still a Power to prevent, or put an End to the keeping up of too numerous an Army ; and I hope they will always think of exercising this Power before it be too late : That they may do so, I am for keeping our Army in their View, by having the Soldiers quartered among them. If the Soldiers were all kept in Barracks, the People would be insensible of their Numbers, and might not, perhaps, think of reducing them by Law, till the Army grew so numerous, and became so closely united, as to be able to support itself against Law. Therefore, Sir, whatever Friend I may be to Discipline in the Army, which, barring Reviews, we have had no great Occasion for, these twenty Years past, whilst I am a Friend to the People, I shall think myself obliged to be against erecting Barracks, and every Thing that may in the least contribute towards its being necessary for us to erect any such ; and consequently, I must be against the Clause now proposed.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

Haviss

Having, in our Magazine for December last, p. 600, given from the Craftsman an Abstract of a Pamphlet, intituled, *Hireling Artifice detected, &c.* we shall here give our Readers, from the same judicious Treatise, the following LIST, improv'd according to the Additions and Corrections of the ingenious Author in his Appendix, since publish'd with the said Pamphlet.

A Correct LIST of the BRITISH Ships taken by the Spaniards since the Beginning of the W A R. Never before publish'd at one View.

Advices	Ships Names	Masters	Voyages	where carried
1739 No				
Sept. 12	1 Chesterfield	Reynolds	Galipoli to Amsterdam	Malaga
24	2 Glead	Glead	Newfoundland to Bilboa	St. Sebastians
25	3 Port Merch.	Belgard	Naples to Holland	Oran
	4 Sarah	Dalton	S. Rhemo to London	Savona
	5 Adriatic	Hanway		
	6 Charming Sally	Brown		
	7 Eltham	Mcnamara		
	8 Friendship	Lower		
	9 Thomas	Hayden		
	10 Eleonora	Phelan		
	11 St. John	Griffiths		
	12 Adventure	Geheen		
Oct. 5	13 Wm. and John	Legget	Galipoli to Rotterdam	Alicant
8	14 Edin. Packet	Sutherland	Oporto to London, 70 Pipes of Wine	
	15 Wm. and Mary	Cullender	Cork to Bourdeaux	St. Sebastians
10	16 St. Anthony	Obrien	Ditto to Lisbon	
	17 Jam. and Lewis	Malcolm	Minton to Hamburgh	Cartagena
	22 18 Hanna	Hussey	New England to Bilboa	Lanes
	19 Leman	Leman		
	20 Jane	Mechran		
	21 St. Joseph	White	Dublin to Marfeilles, seized at Barcelona	Huelva
	22 Britannia	Bond	London to Faro, a rich Ship	
	23 Mary	Maxwell	Bristol to Philadelphia, lost going in	St. Sebastians
	24 Wm. and Anne	Daman	Western Islands to Oporto	St. Ubes
Nov. 5	25 Betty	Stevens	Newfoundland to Leghorn	Alicant
	26 Golden Fleece	Lee	New England to Bilboa	Lequito
	27	Woodbury		
	28	Calley		
	29	Lecras		
	30 John and Mary	Botley		
6	31 St. John	Chestley	Ditto to ——, 75 Tons, seized at	Gijon
	32 Argyle	Luck	Bourdeaux to Dublin	
	33 Pretty Pachy	Spark		
	34 Rachell	Rouse	Sicily to Lisbon	Majorca
13	35 Dolphin	Rymes	1300 Salm. of Wheat	
14	36 Somerset	Oliver	1000 Ditto	
21	37 Enfield	Smith	130 Bales of Cotton	
26	38 Johanna	Taylor	London to Barbadoes	St. Sebastians
	39 Friendship	Smith	Sicily to Lisbon	Alicant
	40 Pr. of Orange	Seers	London to Barbadoes	St. Sebastians
	41	Wilkie	Cork to Gibraltar	Cadiz
	43	Buckle	Oporto to Southampton	St. Sebastians
	43 A small Vessel		Dublin to Venice	Ditto
	44 Anne Pink			
	45 Mary		Scotland to Bourdeaux	
Dec. 3	46 St. Martin			
10	47 Ford Brig.		—— to Madera, with Pilchards	St. Sebastians
12	48 Neptune	Fortune	Honduras to Bristol	Havanna
	49 Providence	Kirwan	Four-mile-water to Madera	St. Sebastians
24	50 Sturminster	Tucker	Dublin to Faro, seized at	Cadiz
26	51 Fellowship	Lynn	Leghorn to London	Almeria
		Donaldson	Scanderoon to Leghorn	Port Spezia
		Hooper	Naples to Lisbon	Majorca
		Pincombe	Newfoundland to Portugal	St. Sebastians
			Chester to Leghorn	Cartagena
				Jan.

## BRITISH Ships taken since the WAR:

Advises	Ships Names	Masters	Voyages	where carried
1740 No				
Jan. 8	52 Julian	Brame	Sicily to Lisbon	Cartagena
20	53 Peggy	Gault	Philadelphia to Lisbon, 120 Tons	Vigo
21	54 Sarah	Addis	Newfoundland to Viana, 120 Tons	Gijon
23	55 Trelawny	Faris	New York to Jamaica	Havanna
22	56 King George	French	Dublin to Rochfort	St. Sebastians
	57 Bethulia	Collins	Lisbon to London, off the Bar	Ditto
24	58 William	Love	Cork to Lisbon, ditto	
	59 Margaret	Michan	Amsterdam to Bilboa	St. Sebastians
28	60 Totness	Bursell	Newfoundland to Portugal	Ditto
	61 Polly	Norman	Ditto to Lisbon	Rio Roxo
	62 Expedition	Barker	From Oporto, seized in	Galicia
	63 N. S. de Gracia	D. S. Rocha	{ London to Lisbon, 60 Tons, with Bis- cuits for the King of Portugal	Ferrol
Feb. 18	64 Paz. Garden	Nutt	{ Canaries to London, by two Spanish Men of War	America
	65 Dispatch	Collins	Zant to London	Malaga
	66 Susanna	Denn	Waterford to Faro	Cadiz
19	67 City of Han.	—	Hamburgh to Oporto	Vigo
28	68 Springfield	Purnell	London to Genoa, unloaded 3 Fourths	Port Spezia
Mar. 5	69 Industry	Whiting	New England, seized at	Vigo
10	70 Molly	Tape	Lisbon to Cork	St. Sebastians
19	71 Harrison	Hopson	Virginia to London, 780 Hogsheads Tobacco	Ditto
	72 Vigilance	Hill	Yarmouth to Civita Vecchia	Port Spezia
	73 Eleanor	Swan	Exon to Genoa	Ditto
	74 Prince Henry	Stamper	Zealand to the Streights	Cadiz
21	75 Four Brothers	Potberry	of Topsham	
	76 Mary	Lovering	{ all taken of Lancaster	St. Sebastians
	77 Unity	Fell	off the Youghal to Rotterdam	
	78 Elizabeth	Nixon	of Penzance	
	79 Happy Return	Basset	Canaries to Lisbon	Caracas
26	80 Ottava	Maxey	— to the Levant	Port Spezia
27	81 Palma	Woodrop	Sicily to Amsterdam, 140 Tons	Corunna
31	82 Ja. and Christ.	Graham	New England to London	Ditto
	83 Ann	Curling	West of England to —, with Pilchards	Ditto
	84 Ab. and Arth.	Bray	Dartmouth to Newfound. 2d Day after failing	
Apr. 21	85 Boston Pink	Denn	Gibraltar to London, off Land's End	St. Sebastians
22	86 Unity of Bid.	Phillips	Barnstaple to Lisbon, but lost after taken in the Bay of Biscay	
	87 Drake	Upcot	New England to London, in the Channel	
30	88 —	Grimes	Jamaica to Liverpool	St. Sebastians
May 5	89 Unity	Henan	Ditto to Bristol	Ditto
	90 Mad. Merch.	Parker	Gibraltar to London	Ferrol
	91 Wm. and Ann	Jobson	Malaga to Amsterdam, 288 Pipes of Wine	St. Sebast.
	92 Han. and El.	White	Ireland to Bourdeaux	Ditto
22	93 Nativity	White	New England to Bristol	Ditto
	94 Hanna	Deering	Malaga to London	Ferrol
29	95 Hardwick	Offering	Biddeford to Lisbon, with Fish	St. Sebastians
31	96 —	Fowler	Genoa to London, retaken by the Tiger	
	97 Geo. and Ann	Bromart	Amsterdam to Santa Cruz, with Ammunition	
	98 —	Shewel	Gibraltar to London	St. Sebast.
June 2	99 Richmond	Deson	Pool to Falmouth	Morlaix
	100 Bar. Packet	Rowland	Guernsey to Caraccas	
	101 John Snow	Watkins	Leghorn to Dublin	Cadiz
4	102 Adv. of Exon	Howard	Chester to London	Port Passage
	103 Suttel	Daws	Oporto to Chester, 60 Tons	Ferrol
	104 Cleland	Beft	Portland to Dublin	Port Passage
	105 Dorothy	Brown	Gallaway to Dunkirk	St. Sebastians
	106 Diligence	Feilding	Dartmouth to Lisbon, by the Ferrol Squadron	
	107 Elizabeth	Fenney	Bristol and Cork to Jamaica	St. Sebastians
7	108 Biddeford	Wilson	Weymouth to —, in the Channel	
	109 Dursley	Eames		June
	110 Pr. of Orange			

## BRITISH Ships taken since the W.A.R.

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<i>Advices</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Ship's Names</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Voyages</i>	<i>where carried</i>
	1740	N°			
June 13	111	Expedition	Nisbet	Madeira to Virginia	Galicia
	112	—	—	Cork to Gibraltar, with Provisions	Old Gibraltar
	113	Rob. and Sarah	Darlow	Oporto to Lime, 50 Pipes of Wine	
	114	Two Sisters	Heskins	St. Ives to Dublin	Port Passage
	23	115 Vineyard	Griffey	— to Morlaix	
	26	116 Ham. Merch.	French	Genoa to Hamburgh	Genoa
	117	Barb. Factor	Copeland	Cut out of Santa Cruz Road	
	118	—	John Davis	Wales to Chichester, taken in the Channel	Cadiz
	119	Anna Maria	Janson	London and Falmouth to Leghorn	Ferrol
	120	Anne	Jobson	Virginia to London	
	121	Endeavour	Fox	Bordeaux to Dublin	
July 2	122	Mar. and Mary	Wilcox	Virginia to Liverpool	St. Sebastians
	123	—	—	A small Ship loaded with Coals	
	124	—	—	Another ditto	
	7	125 Balt. Merch.	Holloway	Carolina to London, after an obstinate Defence. See our Mag. for 1740, p. 350, 351	Ditto
	126	Endeavour	Cannavon	Gallaway to Nantz	
	14	127 Townf. Pack.	Cooper	Lisbon to Falmouth, with 11,000 Moid. &c.	Ditto
	16	128 Dorothy	Douglas	Antego to London	
	129	Mary	Redman	Dublin to Nantz	
	130	Elizabeth	Feild	Newfoundland to Lisbon	Havanna
	131	Samuel	Skinner	Ditto to West Islands	Canaries
	132	Beaver	Webber	New England to Bristol	
	28	133 —	Loveling	Rotterdam to Neath	St. Sebastians
	134	—	Tracey	Tinmouth to Milford	
	135	Sarah Galley	Reed	Galipoli to Lond. after an obstinate Defence	Cagliari
Aug. 6	136	Wynnian	Bruce	Africa to Amsterdam	Havanna
	11	137 —	P. Perchard	Jersey	
	138	City of Roan	Pendal	Havre to Diep	St. Sebastians
	34	139 —	—	Taken by a pretended French Fishing Boat, after selling Brandy to Squad. at Torbay	
	140	Welcome	Bell	Genoa to Cork	Corunna
	27	141 Two Sisters	Bursel	Norway to Dartmouth	Havre
	142	Mitta Maria	Lingester	Galipoli to Rotterdam	Messina
	143	Amsterdam	Veering	France to Lisbon	Ditto
	144	Wint. Galley	Trueman	Newcastle to Gibraltar, retaken by the Sunderland	
	145	—	Mc. Reiby	Waterford, 45 Tons	C. Portugal
	146	—	John Castle	Ditto to Lisbon, 60 Tons	Corunna
	147	Provid. Brig.	Dawkins	Penzance to Falmouth, 25 Tons	St. Sebastians
Sept. 4	148	Jacoba Galley	Agustenburg	London to Leghorn	Cartagena
	149	Jane	Eahman	Dublin to Cette	Barcelona
	8	150 Peggy	Nowell	London to Oporto, after 3 Hours Engagement	
	15	151 Davie	Patten	Carolina to London	St. Sebastians
	29	152 Charming Sally	Watson	London to Havre	Havre
	153	Two Brothers	Rea	Cork to Lisbon	Corunna
	154	Dolphin	Dannacot	Philadelphia to Ditto, retaken by the Deal Castle	
Oct. 1	155	Mary	Aylward	Dublio to Ditto	Paniche
	14	156 Unicorn	Pulkinhorn	London to Falmouth, taken off Folkstone	
	23	157 Margarita	Le Conty	Ditto to Messina, with Woollen Goods, &c.	Tariffa
	158	Unity	Hunter	Peterburgh to Lisbon	
	159	Laurel	Tres	Philadelphia to Ditto	Paniche
	160	Hopewood	Seager	Jamaica to Bristol	St. Sebastians
	29	161 Port Royal	Lushington	Falmouth to Streights, with Pilchards	Almanucar
	162	Mary	Duffey	Limmerik to Lisbon	St. Sebastians
	163	Sarah	Taylor	Newfoundland to Leghorn	
Nov. 4	164	Margaret	Gaden	Ditto to Portugal	Galicia
	165	Olive Branch	Wildey	Bristol to —	St. Sebastians
	10	166 Illustrious Pair	Lawson	Cut out of Santa Cruz Road	
	167	Prosperity	Ketcher	Newfoundland to England	St. Sebastians
	24	168 Clement			Nov.

<i>Adversi</i>	<i>Ships Names</i>	<i>Masters</i>	<i>Voyages</i>	<i>where carried</i>
1740 N°				
Nov. 24	169 Nancy	Man	Lisbon to Philadelphia, by the Ferrol Squadron	
	170 Freame	Green		
	171 Joseph	Hamilton	Guernsey to Newfoundland	St. Sebastians
	172 Union	Levisecount	Humble to Fowey, retaken by the Rose	
	173 Molly	Westcomb	Newfoundland to Pool	St. Sebastians
	174 —	Donnelly	London to Hayre	Ditto
	175 Diana	Oliver	Newfoundland to Portugal	Lisbon
Dec. 1	176 Plymouth	Clark	St. Kitts to London	Ferrol
	177 Francis	Ruffiter	Waterford to Oporto	Galicia
	178 Nancy	Buchahan	Scotland, going into	Morlaix
	179 Thomas	Backer	Amsterdam to Leghorn	Barcelona
	180 Wilhelmina	Murthland	Dublin cut out of Santa Cruz Road	
1741				
Jan. 19	182 Union	Scot	Falmouth to the Streights	St. Sebastians
24	183 Michael	Lansfety	Barbadoes to Guernsey	Caracea
28	184 Gothick Lion	Moreen	Leghorn to Marseilles, blown up in the Action	
	185 Bee	Francis	Exon to Carolina	Port Cavello
Feb. 3	186 Gibraltar	Bevan	Faro to London	Faro
9	187 Ch. and Molly	Perier	Cork to Philadelphia	
16	188 Thomas	Murray	Liverpool to Oporto	
18	189 Supply	Tobin	Cork to Gibraltar	
	190 Angola	Toman	Carolina to Cowes	
	191 —	Drummond	Ditto to Antigua	
	192 —		Ditto	St. Augustine
Mar. 9	193 Mary Snow	Best	Carolina to London	St. Sebastians
16	194 Bolton	Walton	Nantz to Cork	Ditto
	195 Swallow	Coppinger	Oporto to Lynn	Ditto
	196 Providence	Garland	South Carolina to Providence	Havanna
	197 Molly	Murray	Tiffen	St. Augustine
	198 —	Tiffen	Jamaica to Boston	
20	199 John	Blomart	Bristol to Geoa, after a stout Resistance	Genoa
24	200 Pelly	Parker	Newfoundland to Oporto	Viana
	201 Paulus	a Dutchman	Mountsbay to Naples	Galicia
April 8	202 Wilmington	Bulmer	Turky to London, with Raisins	
	203 Stamboline	Hays	Turky to Ditto, retaken by the Colchester	
	204 Industry	Cob	Lynn to Oporto	Figura
15	205 Ellen	Roul	London to Ditto, after sinking the Privateer	Vigo
	206 Carbonier	Pyke	Pool to Newfoundland	
	207 Elizabeth	Davis	Tinmouth to Ditto	Havre
	208 —	ReadofFowy	Guernsey to —, with Tobacco, Salt, &c.	Ditto
	209 Industry	Warner	London to New York	
	210 Britannia	Dent	Cork to Genoa	
	211 Betty	Philips	Ditto to Leghorn	Vigo
May 4	212 Anne	Mitchel	Falmouth to Oporto	St. Sebastians
	213 Telemachus	Austen	Leghorn to London	
6	214 Endeavour	Whaley	Liverpool to Lisbon	St. Sebastians
11	215 —	Buck	Swansey to Oporto	Paniche
	216 —	Murray	— to New England	Vigo
	217 Katherine	Webb	Dublin to Lisbon	
	218 Mermaid	Ja. Lecatta		
	219 London Post	Russel	Galipoli to —, by 8 Spanish Men of War	
19	220 Dove	Lee	Liverpool to Africa	St. Sebastians
25	221 Two Brothers	Grantland	—	Cadiz
	222 Nassau	Spelman	Lisbon to Newfoundland	
	223 Swallow	Blake	Bristol to Africa	
	224 Cleeve	Damon	Lisbon to London	
29	225 Speedwell	Wilson	Ireland to Oporto	
	226 —		Barbary to —, with Wool and Wax	Vigo
	227 —		New England to —, with Pitch and Tar	St. Sebast.
	228 Hannah	Tout	Ditto to Jamaica	Ditto
	229 De Witz Cath. Mittina		London to Vizara	Porto Rico
				Vigo
				June

BRITISH Ships taken since the W.A.R.

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Advisers	No	Ships Names	Masters	Voyages	where carried
	1741				
June 8	230	Phoenix	Buckley	London to Port Mahon, with Recruits	Lisbon
	231	Priscilla	Cullen	Liverpole to Antigua	St. Sebastians
	232	Mary	Seflock	Nantz to Bourdeaux	Ferrol
	233	Jn. and Mary	Byrn	Dublin to Barbadoes	St. Sebastians
11	234	Susanna	Partington	Carolina to Lisbon	Ferrol
	235	Chichester	Spriggs	Portsmouth to Lisbon	Vigo
	12	236 Jenny	Ewell	Topsham to Oporto	Ditto
	15	237 Jn. and Mary	Troy	Lisbon to Dublio	St. Sebastians
	24	238 Industry	Smith	London to Madera and Virginia	St. Sebastians
	239	America	Carr	Carolina to London	Paniche
	29	240 Catharine	Bryant	Cork to Lisbon	
	241	Nonpareil	Blackman	London to Gibraltar, by Cadiz Squadron	
	242	Mary	Wilkie	Newfoundland to Lisbon	Lisbon
	243	Santa Clara	Dafoy	England to Genoa, Pilchards	Barcelona
	244	Thomasine	Richards	New England to Hull	St. Sebastians
July 6	245	Gale	Blackburn	Jamaica to London	
	246	Lancaster	Walker	Ditto to Lancaster	St. Augustine
	247	Indian Queen	Dolman	Ditto to Bristol	
	10	248 America	Ritchie	Glasgow to Virginia	
	249	Bronson	Sympson	Virginia to Boston	
14	250	Ranger	Johnson	Virginia to New York	Paniche
	251	Lynn	Swimmerton	Jersey to Lisbon	
	20	252 Patuxen	Shaw	Virginia to _____	
	253	Argyle	Mac Cunn	Virginia to _____ } coming out of the Capes	
	254	_____	Johnson	_____ with Corn and Provisions	
	255	Dolphin	Sol. Stroges	_____	
	256	_____	Ed. Morton	_____ with Pitch and Tar	Havanna
	257	_____	George	Rhode Island to _____	
	258	Crawford	Ford	London to Carolina, a rich Ship	
	259	William	Allen	Limerick to Wexford, ransom'd for 1000 Guineas	
	260	Desire	Deveral	Italy to Bristol	Ceuta
	261	A Sloop of Mr. Bullock's	Bullock's	Cut out of Crooked Island	Barracao
	262	Sarah and Eliz.	Everegen	_____ Carolina to Boston	St. Augustine
	263	Mision	_____	Dartmouth to Newfoundland	St. Sebastians
22	264	Elizabeth	Emmet	Exon to Carolina, retaken by a Man of War	
28	265	Sally	Mather	_____ taken on Guinea Coast	Canaries
	266	Friendship	Wilson	Bristol to New England	
30	267	_____	Pottle	Newfoundland to Pool	St. Sebastians
	268	Agnes and Mary	Palmer	Barbadoes to London	
Aug. 3	269	Durham	Evans	Bristol to Philadelphia	
	270	Southal	Ressau	Cork to Lisbon	
10	271	Providence	Hays	Waterford to Oporto	Rochelle
	272	Mary	Bursell	Barbadoes to Lancaster	Ditto
	273	Hope	Bursley	_____	St. Sebastian
	274	_____	Card	_____	
	275	_____	Johnson	_____	
	276	_____	Taylor	_____	
	277	_____	Davis	_____	
	278	_____	Bunker	_____	
	279	_____	Severy	Philadelphia to Jamaica	St. Jago de Cuba
	280	_____	Lambert	Barbadoes to Guernsey	Martinico
	281	_____	Turtell	Lancaster to Oporto	Galicia
	282	_____	Mashiter	Philadelphia to Carolina	St. Augustine
	283	Success	Harwood	London to Boston	
	284	Flounder	Warner	T. Haddey Boston to West-Indies	St. Augustine
	285	Industry	Dupey	Boston to Carolina	Ditto
	286	_____	Slocking	London to West-Indies	Havanna
	287	_____	Inuman	St. Eustatia to North America	Ditto
	288	A Sloop	Clark	Virginia to North Carolina	St. Augustine
	289	A Schooner	Legal	Providence to South Carolina	Havanna
	290	Cæsar			
	291	_____			

## BRITISH Ships taken since the W.A.R.

Advices	Ships Names	Masters	Voyages	where carried
1741 No				
Aug. 10 292	James	Orr	Glasgow to North Carolina, lost after taken	
293	A Schooner	Merrick	Santee to Wynayau	St. Augustine
Sept. 17 294	—	—	— with Wine and Oil	
295	—	—	— with Sugar	
296	—	—	England to Newfoundland with Apparel, &c.	St. Sebastians
297	—	—	— with Naval Stores	
298	—	—	in Ballast	
299	Phil. and John	Lectras	Jersey to Newfoundland	
300	Mary	Ahier	Ditto to Ditto	St. Malo
301	Durell	Peircey	Pool to Ditto	St. Sebastians
302	Diamond	Hoar	Bristol to New England	Ditto
303	Sarah	Dupres	— to Ditto, retaken by the Windsor	
22 304	Scudamore	Middleton	Bristol to —	Havanna
Oct. 1 305	William	Ennis	Philadelphia to Jamaica	
306	Geo. and Hen.	Harvay	Ditto to Ditto	
307	Dispatch	Lewen	Boston to Ditto	St. Jago de Cuba
308	Success	Cockman	New York to Ditto	
309	Fortune	Wood	Ditto to Ditto	
310	Elizabeth	Garrison	Philadelphia to Ditto, retaken	
311	Union	Thomas	Jamaica to Virginia	
312	Providence	Corvin	New York to Gibraltar	St. Augustine
6 313	Betty	Shaw	Carolina to Antigua	Algazira
7 314	James	May	Cape Fear to Hull	
315	Fran. and Wm.	Howland	Barbadoes to New York	
316	—	Ja. Rule	Montgomery Antigua to Virginia	Cape Francis
317	—	Mitchel	— to Jamaica	
318	Speedwell	Ja. Phoenix	Jamaica to Bristol	
319	—	Evans	St. Christopher's to London	St. Sebastians
320	Oldbury	Stoddard	London to Gibraltar with Stores	Vigo
321	Roebuck	Wood	Oporto to Lynn	St. Sebastians
322	Enterprize	Garland	Newfoundland to Portugal	Vigo
323	Providence	Hamman	Barbadoes to Philadelphia	St. Augustine
324	Northam	Ure	Newfoundland to Portugal	Bayonne
325	Christian	Smith	Virginia to Whitch, 214 Hhds. Tobacco St. Sebas.	
326	Ann	Parker	Ditto to Liverpool, coming out of the Capes	
24 327	Robert	Holmes	London to Virginia, off the Capes	
328	Hannah	Clack	Lisbon to Cork	
27 329	Mercury	Brown	Newfoundland to Jersey	
Nov. 3 330	Elizabeth	Lacuta	Lisbon to Cork	
331	3 Brothers	Montgomery	Cork to Lisbon	St. Sebastians
332	Rose Galley	Brown	Newfoundland to Pool	
333	Caref. Bridget	Lucy	Lisbon to Cork	
334	Dolphin	Brooks	Cork to Lisbon	
335	Success	Cullinan	St. Kil's to Philadelphia	
336	Ann and Eliz.	Falkener	Lisbon to Cork	St. Sebastians
337	Swan	Brooks	Barbadoes to Virginia	
338	Sarah	Ewer	London to Boston	
339	Hibernia	Coffin	Lisbon to Cork	St. Sebastians
9 340	Lucy	Carmody	Newfoundland to	
10 341	Hibernia	Ley	Jamaica to Liverpool	Ditto
342	Resolution	Gardwell	Limerick to Rotterdam	Bayonne
343	Three Sisters	Dalton	Jamaica to London	
344	St. Michael	Afkew	Waterford to Barbadoes	
16 345	James	Doyle	Virginia to London	St. Sebastians
346	Anne	Higgins	Ditto to Whitehaven	
347	Amelia	Langton	Limerick to Rotterdam	
348	Lively	Chivers	Cork to St. Kit's, ransom'd 1600L	
349	John	Richard	Newfoundland to London	
350	Mary-Joseph	Tilson	Antigua to London	
351	Nottingham	Standy		
352	Antigua Mer.			

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Advises	No <sup>r</sup>	Ships Names	Masters	Voyages	where carried
1741	353			Newfoundland to Portugal	Bilboa
Nov. 16	354	Industry	Bird	Biddeford to Virginia	St. Sebastians
	355	Hawk	Williams	Carolina to London	
	356	Martha	Marsden	Virginia to Liverpool	
	357	Polly	Henry	Ditto to Ditto	
	358	Sea Nymph	Geare	Antigua to Ditto	
	359	Squirrel	Brown	Carol to Lisbon	St. Augustine
	360	Duke of Bolton	Strange	Oporto to Biddeford	
Dec. 1	361	Nancy	Lightwood	Barbadoes to Carolina	
	362	Mary	Lynch	Montserrat to London	
	363	Vernon	Sherburne	St. Kitt's to Ditto	
	364	Betty	Lang	Hull to Carolina	
	365	America	Manning	New England to Rotterdam	
	366	Sarah	Manning	St. Rhemo to London	
	367	John and Alice	Roper	Newfoundland to England	
	368	William	Vibert	Viana to Ditto off Viana	
	369	William	Cock	London to Gibraltar	Malaga
	370	Rochester	Hewet	New England to London	St. Sebastians
	371	Elizabeth	Douglas	London to Carolina	Bilboa
	372	Dorothy	Trounce	Leghorn to London	St. Sebastians
1742	373	Industry	Martin	London to Virginia	Bilboa
Jan. 5	374	Jolliffe Advent.	Street	Pool to Carolina	Ditto
	375	Modbury	Grant	Newfoundland to Oporto, off Oporto Bar, retaken	
	376	Ringwood	Chaffey	Sicily to Lisbon	Malaga
	377	Halsey and Suttle	Salisbury	London to Cork	St. Sebastians
11	378	Owner's Goodwill	Ouchterlony	Maryland to London	Ditto
	379	New Shoreham	Falkingham	Barbadoes to Ditto	Bilboa

N. B. As the Author reckons each Ship and Cargo, one with another, to be worth 3500*l.* the Total Amount is, 1,326,500*l.*

List of Ships taken from the Spaniards in our next.

For the Entertainment of our Readers we have inserted the following Personal Description and Character of NADIR SHAH, commonly call'd THAMAS KULI KHAN, which Mr. Fraser, Author of his History, and of the Moghol Emperors, bad from a Gentleman now in England, who resided several Years in Persia, speaks that Language, and has been frequently in Company with that Conqueror.

**N**ADIR SHAH is about fifty-five Years old, upwards of six Foot high, well-proportion'd, of a very robust Make and Constitution, his Complexion sanguine, and inclining to be fat, but the Fatigue he undergoes prevents it; he has fine large black Eyes and Eye-brows; and, in short, is one of the most comely Men I ever beheld. The Injury the Sun and Weather have done to his Complexion only gives him a more manly Aspect. His Voice is so uncommonly loud and strong, that he frequently, and without straining it, gives Orders to his People at above a hundred Yards Distance. He drinks Wine with Moderation, but is extremely addicted to Women, in which he affects great Variety, and yet never neglects his Business.

on their Account; his Hours of Retirement among the Ladies are but few, seldom entering their Apartments before Eleven or Twelve at Night, and is up and in Publick by Five in the Morning. His Diet is simple, chiefly Pillaw and plain Dishes; and, if publick Affairs require his Attendance, he neglects his Meals, and satisfies his Hunger with a few parched Pease (of which he always carries some in his Pockets) and a Draught of Water. In the Camp, or in the City, he is almost constantly in Publick, and if not, he may be sent to, or spoke with by any Person. He musters, pays and cloaths his Army

**B**himself, and will not suffer any Perquisites to be taken from the Soldiers by his Officers, on any Pretence whatever. He has monthly Accounts transmitted to him of the State of Affairs in all Parts of his Dominions, and holds a Correspondence with his several private Spies in every Place: Besides, in every Province and City there is a Person called *Hum Calam*, appointed to inspect into the Governor's Actions, and keep a Register of them; no Affair of any Consequence can be transacted but in the Presence of that Officer, who, besides the Account the Governor

is obliged to send monthly, transmits his Journal by a separate Conveyance whenever he thinks proper, without permitting the Governor to peruse it; he has no settled Salary or Gratuity for his Trouble, but is rewarded or punished just as *Nadir Shab* finds he deserves. This extraordinary Caution in a great Measure prevents the Governor's oppressing the People, or entering into any Conspiracies or Rebellions against him. He is extremely generous, particularly to his Soldiers, and bountifully rewards all in his Service, who behave well. He is, at the same Time, very severe and strict in his Discipline, punishing with Death those who commit a great Offence; and with the Loss of their Ears, those whose Transgressions are of a slighter Nature; he never pardons the Guilty of what Rank soever, and is highly displeased, if, after he has thoroughly examined the Affair, any Person presumes to intercede in their Behalf, before which they may give their Sentiments with Freedom.

When on a March, or in the Field, he contents himself to eat, drink, and sleep like a common Soldier, and enforces all his Officers to the same severe Discipline. He is of so hardy a Constitution, that he has been often known, of a frosty Night to repose himself upon the Ground in the open Air, wrapt up in his Cloak, with only a Saddle for his Pillow, especially when, upon an extraordinary Enterprize which required Expedition, he has been obliged to out-march his Baggage, by which Means he has fallen upon the Enemy when they least expected him. He is never happy but when in the Field, and laments the Time he is obliged to stay in a City to refresh his Troops, in which (as in all Things else) he uses the utmost Dispatch. His Meals are over in less than Half an Hour, after which he returns to Business; so that the Servants who attend him standing are changed three or four Times a Day. He never indulges himself in any Kind of Pleasure in the Day-time, but constantly at Sun-set retires to a private Apartment; where, unbending himself at once from Business, he sups with three or four Favourites, and drinks a Quart, or at most three Pints of Wine, behaving all the Time in the freest and most facetious Manner. In this private Conversation no Person is allowed to mention any Thing relating to publick Business; nor, at other Times, must they presume upon this Intimacy, to behave with more Familiarity than their Equals. Two of his Evening Companions happening to transgres in that Point, by taking the Liberty to advise him in Publick, he immediately ordered them to be strangled, saying: "Such Fools we're not fit to live, who could not distinguish between *Nadir Shab* and *Nadir Kuli*." He has been very kind to those who please

him in private Conversation, and behave with a becoming Decency and Demeanour in Publick, where they are taken no more Notice of, nor have they any more Influence over him than others of the same Rank.

A His Mother, who was living in the Year 1737, (at the Request of some who were attached to the Royal Family) intreated *Nadir Shab*, some Time after he had seized the King, to restore him, not doubting but his Majesty would make him sufficient Amends, by creating him *Generalissimo* for Life. He ask'd her "whether she really thought so?" She told him, "She did." Upon which he smil'd and said, "If I was an old Woman, perhaps I might be inclined to think so too, and desired her to give herself no Trouble about State Affairs."

B He was married to *Shab Thamst's* Aunt, the youngest Sister of *Shab Sultan Husein*, by whom, I heard, he had one Daughter. He has several young Children by his Concubines, and two Sons by a Woman he married in his Obscurity. The eldest, *Resa Kuli Mirza*, is about twenty-five Years of Age. C He was trained up from his Childhood in the Army, where from a Subaltern, he has been gradually advanced to the Rank of a General, and appointed Vice-Roy of Persia, during his Father's Expedition to India. The second Son *Nesr Allab Mirza*, who is about twenty-one Years of Age, is nominal Governor of *Mujbad* and the Province of *Khorasan*, having a Person to direct and manage for him.

D His eldest Son, when he ranked as a Lieutenant, had only that Pay to subsist on, and in all other Stations had no more than his Commission entitled him to. His Father regarded him no more than he did the other Officers, and permitted him to associate with them, giving him to know, that if he was guilty of any Crime or Breach of Duty, he should be punished with as great Rigour as any of the rest. On his behaving well he not only promoted him, but increased his paternal Affection for him. They who knew the young Man (for I never saw him) judge he'll make full as great a Figure in the World as his Father; having given signal Proofs of his Courage and Conduct in several Battles, and of his great Abilities in other Respects while *Nadir Shab* was in India. By my private Advices from thence I'm inform'd, that he govern'd the Empire with great Skill, and kept every Thing quiet and easy until his Father's Return.

E Among *Nadir Shab's* extraordinary Faculties, his Memory is not the least to be admired, there being few Things of Moment that he ever said or did, but what he remembers; and can readily call all the principal Officers in his numerous Army by their Names. He knows most of the private Men

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who have served under him any Time, and can recollect when and for what he punished and rewarded any of them. He dictates to one or two Secretaries, and gives Orders about other Affairs at the same Time, with all the Regularity and Promptness imaginable.

In Time of Action, I'm told, he is equally surprizing, it being scarce credible how quick he is in discerning the Odds on either Side, and how active in succouring his Troops. If any of his General Officers give Ground without being greatly over-powered, he rides up and kills him with a Battle-ax (which he always carries in his Hand) and then gives the Command to the next in Rank. In all the Battles, Skirmishes, and Sieges he has been engaged in (altho' he generally charges at the Head of his Troops) he never received the least Wound or Scar, and yet several Horses have been shot under him, and Bullets have grazed on his Armour.

I could relate many other remarkable Things that I have seen and heard of this great Hero, whose Actions already are sufficient to convince the World, that few Ages have produced his Equal. As he has performed such Wonders when he had hardly Money or Men, what may we not expect from him now he is possess'd of so immense a Treasure? 'Tis probable he may live thirty Years longer; and in that Space of Time, if his Designs are attended with the same Success he has hitherto met with, to what Pitch of Grandeur may not a Man of his unbounded Ambition and Courage arrive?

After the Battle of *Karnal*, in *Nadir Shab's Indian Expedition*, till his Departure from *Debli*, the Loss sustain'd by the Great *Mogul* and his People, in Jewels, Treasure, Goods, Effects, and destroying of Fields, setting aside the Loss of the Buildings, amounted to very near 125,000,000*l.*

Out of which, the Particulars of what he carried away with him, are as follows:

Jewels from the Emperor and Omras, valued at 31,250,000*l.*

Utensils and Handles of Weapons set with Jewels, with the Peacock Throne, and nine others set with precious Stones 11,250,000*l.*

Money coined in Gold and Silver Rupees 31,250,000*l.*

Gold and Silver Plate, which he melted down and coin'd 6,250,000*l.*

Fine Cloths and rich Stuffs of all Kinds 2,500,000*l.*

Household Furniture, and other valuable Commodities 3,750,000*l.*

Warlike Weapons, Cannon, &c. 1,250,000*l.*

Carried away by his Officers and Soldiers 12,500,000*l.*

The Charges of his Army, while he continu'd there, the Arrears, Pay and Gratuity

advanced them, with what Goods were destroyed by Fire, and Fields laid waste, made near 25,000,000*l.* more.

Which makes in all 125,000,000*l.* as above.

**A** Since *Nadir Shab's* entering this Country, until his getting to *Labor* in his March back, 200,000 of the Inhabitants of this Empire were destroyed, as follows:

From *Labor* to *Karnal* were killed on the Roads and in the Villages 8000.

Killed in the Battle of *Karnal* 17,000.

Those killed during the Space of three Days after the Battle, in the Highways and round about the Camp, were 14,000.

Those killed on their March to the City, in *Sonput*, *Paniput*, and other Villages that were plundered 7000.

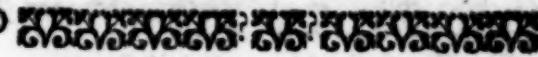
Those killed in the general Massacre, by the exactest Computation 110,000.

After the general Massacre were killed in *Rough Allab Kban's Strai*, and the Villages and Fields round about where they went a marauding 25,000.

**B** On their March back, in *Tanjeer* and other Villages 12,000.

Those who had laid violent Hands upon themselves, the Women who drown'd and burnt themselves, as also those who died of Famine and other Hardships, amounted to about 7000.

In all, 200,000, as above.



*Common Sense*, Jan. 30. N° 259.

**C** I Have perused the Pamphlet, entitled, *A Letter from a Member of the last Parliament, to a new Member of the present, &c.* and shall quote some Part of what the Author says with Relation to the Conduct of the present War; which is as follows.

Our Expedition (as it was call'd) to the *West Indies* was the standing Jest of every Court in *Europe*, as well as at home. To take up Transports in Dec. 1739 for 8000 Men, before the Troops design'd to be put on board were rais'd, even but just allow'd to be rais'd, was Matter of great Ridicule then, and the Effects of it have since been fatally felt; even now at last it is become, by Experiment only, a Self-Conviction of the Ministers; for the Supply for this Year's Expedition consists of old disciplined Regiments, which is a Proof of their own bad Conduct before.

The General Officers appointed to command so considerable a Body of Men, as was reckon'd would be employ'd under them in this Expedition, it being computed they would amount to 11000 when assembled together, were too few, and not of sufficient Experience

ence for the proper and happy conducting of any great Design.

The Gentlemen appointed to command them were very worthy and brave Men, and would certainly have behav'd like good Soldiers, as inferior Officers; but the Complaint was, that it was our and their Misfortune, that they had not more and better Experience than could be learn'd in our *Hyde Park* Camps and Reviews, whilst we every Day saw in Parliament a great Number of old experienc'd Officers from whom more might have been reasonably expected; but they (to be sure) were thought to be more usefully employ'd in the Assistance they gave the Publick in the House, and therefore not one of them was sent. But there still remain'd some that had not the good Fortune to get into Parliament; and as no Nation (to be sure) was ever so wisely, and greatly General-Officer'd as we were, it was extreme ill Conduct, upon both these Accounts, not to have sent some of more Experience, and many more in Number.

The very Excuse allow'd to some (that, should they be sent, it was to almost certain Death) is a Proof how highly blamable it was to trust the Whole in a Manner upon the Life of one Man, and the Fewness of the General Officers under him can only be justified by the Presumption of their Immortality, altho' the Men were nevertheless to be looked upon as so many sacrific'd to an *infatuated, poison'd, deluded Nation, that had forc'd the Minister into this War.*

This Want of old experienc'd Officers, as well as old-rais'd disciplin'd Soldiers, appears very plainly in the Attempt against *Cartagena*.

The Loss of the Lord *Cathcart*, who had seen something, altho' perhaps very little Service abroad, devolv'd the Command upon another who had not had the same Advantages. The ill Success that hath attended it will certainly occasion, as it loudly calls for, the laying this Affair openly and intirely before the Parliament.

Our great Losses before *Cartagena*, chiefly occasion'd too by the Forces going so late from *Europe* last Year, call'd loudly for, and demonstrated the Necessity of a great and early Supply, as well as the Loss of Lord *Cathcart*, and the ill Success there, for another Chief, and more General Officers:—Instead of doing all these Things that were become so absolutely necessary, only 3000 Soldiers are sent to supply the Loss of 7000; instead of sailing earlier this Year, they did not so much as attempt it till as late as they went last Year, as if that would prove that they went soon enough then, but they were unfortunately even longer delay'd now; instead of any other, or more General Officers, to shew it is impossible for our Ministers to err in

those they appoint to command and govern, which with them is giving Capacity and Protection even against the natural Effects that might deprive us of such Commanders, they would permit only one Lieutenant Colonel to be sent as the Head Officer with 3000 Men.

This Conduct and Management of the War necessitates a full, open, and impartial Enquiry in Parliament, if Parliaments are ever suffer'd to be of any future Use to this Nation, and not employ'd for ministerial Purposes only.

In all Times of Distress, and after ill Success in any of our Affairs, when the Nation hath plac'd that Confidence and Support in the Administration, as to expect a suitable Return either in Honour or Profit, it has hitherto been usual to enquire, whether they were disappointed by unavoidable Accidents, or by ill Conduct, Baseness and Treachery; which hath been both for the Advantage of the Nation, and Protection of the Innocent; and this in all Cases that call'd for it, tho' the Ministers concern'd were for carrying us into those Measures, and interested in the Success of them, both as to their personal Preservation and Glory;—how much therefore, in that single Instance in our History, of a Minister's being forc'd into a War, by what he calls an *infatuated, poison'd, deluded Nation*, which could no longer bear the Oppression, Insults and Ignominy of the most contemptible of Enemies, authoriz'd and supported only by a long Course of scandalous and timid Negotiations; and who nevertheless, when War became unavoidable from his own Measures, had the Confidence to urge against it his own ill Management of our Treasury for almost 20 Years, and the natural Consequence of his own Negotiations and Measures in not leaving us an Ally?

Such a Minister still presiding over all our Affairs, and governing in every Thing, prognosticated the ill Success of a War, our entering into which became the strongest Censure on his past Conduct, and was destructive of those Measures, and that Application of our Treasure, by which he had hitherto supported himself.

This Nation was never before reduc'd to the Situation, that its Success in War should be shameful to its Minister; and its ill Success or Misfortunes, which perhaps that very Minister was the Cause of, should be to his Advantage, and the only Justification of his past Conduct.

These are stronger Reasons for a strict Examination than ever before existed in this Nation. Shall this Parliament therefore not examine, and see the whole Transactions, which they have always done, when parliamentary Enquiries became necessary, till the Times of the present Administration?—The Parliament's enquiring (if that should happen)

happen) only into the Transactions of the executing Officers, and not into the Orders given by those that direct, will prove too much its Concern for such a Minister, and its Want of Regard for the Nation, by its prudent Interposition in his Behalf.

*Universal Spectator, Jan. 30. and Feb. 6.*

*An Indian's Observations on the MANNERS of the ENGLISH.*

I HAVE long lamented, that my Predecessor did not deliver down to us the \* remaining Part of the Manuscript of that serene Monarch, Sa Ga Yern Qua Rass Tow, one of the Indian Kings, who was here in the Reign of Q. Anne. But I have at last luckily met with a Correspondent, who, it seems, has it in his Possession, and is so kind, as to communicate some Part of it to me.— Our American Author proceeds thus :

The Customs of this Country are so very different from those of ours, that I often fancy myself in another World. The very Order of Nature is almost inverted here; Day and Night are not the same as they are with us; the People (whether out of Ignorance or Perverseness, I cannot tell) confounding one with the other. Their Day generally begins at Noon, and ends at Midnight; so that they seldom taste the Sweets of the Morning: Nay, I have been inform'd, that great Numbers in this Town have never seen the Sun rise. Those, indeed, who get their Livelihood by their Labour, are obliged to conform to Nature's Laws in this Respect; but they do it with great Unwillingness, and are reckon'd miserable, by the better Sort, upon this Account.

There is a very odd Mixture of *Wisdom* and *Folly* in this People: It is surprizing to see by what curious Inventions, what ingenious Devices they get Riches, and what ridiculous Methode they take to squander them away again. They have two little Pieces of Ivory, about Half an Inch thick, exactly square on all Sides, and each Side mark'd with black Specks of a different Number; these they shake in a Wooden Box, (being vastly pleas'd with the Rattling) and then throw them out upon a Table, and, as far as I can understand, he that has the good Fortune to throw the highest Number, wins the Money of the rest. It is impossible to express what Care, Anxiety, Joy, Grief and Rage appear in their Countenances by Turns, according as they meet with good or bad Success. I am told, they will sit up whole Nights together, and frequently ruin themselves at this Diver-  
G sion, if it may be called so, when it gives them so much Uneasiness, and tortures them with so many violent Passions. It is won-

derful, that Men of so much Ingenuity and Understanding in other Things, should take such Delight in such a trifling, senseless Amusement: We have been very much puzzled to account for this Inconsistency. Our good Brother, *Ba Gee Queen Taden*, King of the *Six Nations*, is of Opinion, that though they shew themselves to be reasonable Creatures, and even discover an exquisite Sense of Things, at some particular Seasons, yet they do not enjoy their Reason long at a Time, but have, every now and then, short Intervals of Madness. For my Part, as I have observed, that Mothers give their Children little *Rattles* to please and quiet them, when they are froward, I am apt to believe, that those Children still retain their Inclination for them, and cannot leave off the Use of them, when they are grown up Men.

The Person at whose House we lodg'd, carried us with him, about Midnight, to another of their Diversions: He led us into a large Room, which was illuminated with a great Number of Candles; but we had no sooner enter'd it, than we were seiz'd with a mortal Fright: We saw, on every Side of us, the most monstrous, ghastly, horrible Figures that Imagination can form; they immediately gathered about us, which put us into such a Panick, that we should certainly have betaken ourselves to our Heels, had we not heard them, on a sudden, talking to one another, to our great Surprise, with Voices like those of Men and Women. What gave us the more Courage was, that we saw several of our own Countrymen, (as we thought by their Dress) not in the least terrified at these deform'd Figures, but walking amongst them with great Intrepidity. We soon found, however, upon accosting them in our Language, that they were not our Countrymen, but Cheats and Counterfeits, that had assur'd our Habit, and would have pass'd upon the Company for us.

We were going to lay Hands on them, in order to punish them for their Villany, when our Landlord stopp'd us, and told us, (as our Interpreter explain'd it) that they had no ill Design in it, but only chose that Habit to disguise their real Persons, as it was always customary for those to do, who frequented such Assemblies. I then easily comprehended the Reasons for all those monstrous Appearances, that startled me at first; but I could not imagine, what End or Pleasure they could propose to themselves from their Meeting in this Manner, till I observ'd their Behaviour more narrowly, perceiv'd several fitful amorous Toyings that pass'd between them, and saw one of the pretended Indians make a Sign to a Female, who follow'd him into a private Room. I presently knew it to be a Place of Assignment for Lovers, who, I suppose, come there at that Time of Night, at once to gratify their Inclinations, keep one another

another in Countenance, and to avoid the Notice of the publick Magistrate.

But among all their Entertainments, none has given me so great an insight into their Manners, as the following one: We were conducted into a huge House, full of People, who, upon seeing us enter, immediately rose up from their Seats, either to do us Honour, or the better to satisfy their Curiosity by staring upon us. Our Attention was wholly engag'd to the most exquisite Musick that ever was heard, that in our Country not being any Ways comparable to it; my Senses were quite ravish'd with its Sweetness, and I should have been very well pleas'd to have heard it all the Night; but I found this was not all the People expected, by their looking every now and then at a Curtain, which hung a-cross a Floor, rais'd about Breast-high from the Ground. I had scarce made this Observation, when the Musick ceased, the Curtain was drawn up, and discover'd the House to be much larger than I took it to be; for there was a great Room beyond it, very richly furnish'd; and what was most surprizing, that Room, during the Entertainment, often vanish'd, and as often made its Appearance again; nay, it would sometimes disappear for a long Time together, and leave in its Place Gardens, Meadows, Mountains, and even the Sea itself. There enter'd three Men, who talk'd together for a little while, and then went out again; presently after came in two Women, who, after a little Discourse, went out in the same Manner: In short, several Persons came in and went out, whose Countenances and Actions seem'd to express a great many different Passions. The People very often laugh'd heartily, and I suppose there was a great deal of *Wit* in what was said; but as I could not understand it, I amus'd myself with observing the Behaviour of the Company.—One might perceive in all the Women, notwithstanding their Endeavours to conceal their Inclinations, that their chief Pleasure consisted in being taken notice of by the Men; but those Men who seem'd to be most in their Favour were, in my Opinion, the most unworthy of it; they were the most tawdry, conceited, ridiculous Animals I ever saw; they did every Thing in Imitation of the Women, to whom they would recommend themselves; they affected a soft Smile, spoke in an effeminate Tone of Voice, and mimick'd their Airs; they shave theirs Beards as close as they possibly can, and will not suffer any Thing to be seen upon their Chins, if they can help it; for one of them being informed by his Friend, (as I guess'd by his whispering) that a single Hair appear'd, took a little Instrument out of his Pocket, and pluck'd it out by the Root. These Fellows had a great many comical Particularities in their Dres; they had too a great deal of borrow'd

Hair upon their Heads, and to it was tied a long black Tail, reaching down to their Rumps, which put me in mind of that facetious Inhabitant of our Country, the Monkey. These People are called *Beaus*, and are in great Esteem by some Females, called *Courtesans*.

The next Place of publick Entertainment we were carried to, was exactly in Form like the last, but seem'd somewhat more spacious: We were told, this was esteem'd their most elegant Amusement, because it was supported by the prime Nobility and Gentry; the common People not resorting thither, the Expence being above their Pocket, and the Performance above their Taste. We waited much longer for Musick now than before: As I saw the Instruments all laid ready, I inquir'd the Reason, and the Interpreter told me, that they play'd no Musick, till the Entertainment began, because it intirely consisted of Musick. At last it began, and seem'd rather more exquisite, than that we heard before. The Curtain was drawn up, and discover'd a much more spacious Prospect, than I had seen at the other House; but, like that, this House often chang'd; and we now seem'd to be in a Royal Palace, now in a Forest: Sometimes we saw all the Delights of Spring, sometimes all the chilling Horrors of Winter. There came before us two Men richly habited, with high Plumes of Feathers on their Heads, higher and more grand than that wore by *Té How Baib Ban Ka Kocbee*, King of the *Nine Nations*; their Walk had Dignity, and their Appearance a Kind of Majesty: From hence I long'd to hear their rough, manly Voice, worthy their Mien and Figure; but how was I surpriz'd to hear them squeak in Voices like young Girls! and my Aftonishment was more rais'd, when, on Inquiry, I found they had no other!—In short, I was told they were an odd Species of Creatures, who had an outward human Form, but were not *Men*: They are not the Natives of this Island, but are imported from a foreign Country, which breeds this singing Species, at an incredible Expence.—When these People spoke, they seem'd to sing, and when they sang, I know not what to compare it to, it was surprizing! it was like the Notes of our Birds: But it would have been more pleasing, had it been more natural. Tho' I was not so greatly delighted with it, I observ'd the Audience in the most extravagant Raptures; I imagin'd it was at the Meaning of what was sung to them, which I could not understand; but I was afterwards inform'd, that they no more understood the Language than myself.—I conclude my Observations on the English Entertainments with this just Remark on the English in general, That they have a strange Love for Novelty, and will prefer whatever is Foreign, to that which is the Pro-

Produce of their own Nation, even tho' their own is much more valuable.

Tho' they cannot properly be called Places of Entertainment, yet there are publick Places, called *Coffee-houses*, which Men only frequent; to these they resort on various Occasions, some to do Business, some because they have nothing to do. The Humours of these Places are infinite, there being as many different Humours, as there are Persons: The most particular Set of Men are those called *Politicians*, who come to read certain Papers, and afterwards talk, commend, or disapprove, arguing on the whole Subject with great Zeal and seeming Sagacity. Every *Coffee-house* has a Set of these People; they settle the Affairs of powerful and mighty Kings and Nations, they examine the Conduct of their Chiefs, they say how they ought to be governed at home, and how govern others abroad: Their Knowledge extends beyond the mighty Ocean, even beyond the Nation of *Tomo se Gee*, King of the *Charokins*; but it often happens, while they are settling the Policy of Kings, and the Affairs of Nations, they are running to Ruin, by neglecting their own.

The Government of these People is, by them, said to be intirely *Civil*; but *Sca Bal Be Oski*, our Warriour Chief, is of Opinion, that it is partly *Military*, from the vast Army which is kept on Foot, when they have no Wars with other Nations: And he said, if such a Force did not give a Kingdom Laws, if it should attempt it, he could not see how it could be resisted.—How far just *Oski's* Observation may be, I don't know the People well enough to decide; but if it is not true, it is not impolitick; and I believe *Sca Bal Be Oski*, at the Head of forty thousand Men, would give our mighty Brother, King of the *Nine Nations*, what Laws he pleas'd.—But to return.—The Government of this Kingdom, the Natives say, is the best in the World, yet they are seldom pleas'd with their Governors. Their Legislature is also said to make the best Laws, and their Magistrates to execute them the worst of any People under the Sun.—Strange! that a People who know how to think so right, should act so wrong.—If these People have some of the best Laws, it is not so very wonderful, since they have such a Number, as may surpass an *Indian's* Belief. There is their Statute Law, their Common Law, their Civil Law, and — more Laws than I could recount from Sun-rise to setting. The Natives don't know a thousandth Part of them: Almost one Quarter of the People get their Livelihood by letting them know what the Law is, and take the Name of their Vocation from this Employment; yet these very *Men of the Law* disagree with one another, what *is* or what *is not* Law: But however they disagree about it,

they live by it, and live the better, the more they do disagree; for let which Party soever lose, they are sure to gain.—I cannot but think our *Indian Law* is better than these People's; ours is summary, and executed immediately; we do Justice on the Spot: If an *Indian* steals another's Rice, we hang the Thief on the first Tree we come to. I remember to have heard my Uncle *Tow Row Quen Yaden*, King of the *Six Nations*, tell a Story, how some *British* People had a Settlement on one of his Rivers: They liv'd long in all Peace and Quiet, trafficking with our People with all Justice and Harmony. It so happened, that a *Law-Man* at last came among them: They did not long after enjoy their former Felicity; there began Contention between Neighbour and Neighbour; they quarrel'd about the Limits of their Plantations, about their Rights of Inheritance, and the Bargains they made. The *Indians* who dealt with them were defrauded, and the League between our People and the White was scandalously broke; insomuch, that *Quen Yaden* brought down his Warriours upon them, not to destroy his old Allies, but to inquire into the Cause of this Change.

On Inquiry, he found this *Law-Man* had been the Occasion of all, by setting himself up for a Judge of the Law, and then fomenting Quarrels, that he might become a Judge of them. Rice and Skins he frequently receiv'd to give wrong Judgment, not only against our *Indians*, but amongst his own People. On Proof of these Things, *Quen Yaden* immediately order'd this *Man of Law* to be hang'd upon an adjacent Tree, and restor'd the People to their ancient Peace and Felicity.—Was *Quen Yaden*, our most just Uncle, in this Country, be would cause a great Number of Executions.

The Commerce of this Country I find to be very great and extensive, not only with the neighbouring Nations, but beyond the *Great Sea*, even to the farthermost Parts of the World; it is this which makes them so powerful a People, who have long been accounted *Masters of the Great Waters*. There are particular Persons who carry on this Business; for which Purpose there is a most magnificent Structure erected, in which they meet every Day: Here we saw People of almost all Nations, who beheld us with seeming Admiration; nor was ours less, when we were told these People dealt for more in one Day, than the Revenues of our Nations would amount to in a Year.—This I then took to be a Boast to raise the Character of the Nation; because I saw no Parcels of Goods, nor Bales of Merchandise offer'd to Sale, or carry'd away. I was afterwards more convinc'd of the Probability, when we saw the *Custom-house*, and the prodigious Number of Men employ'd in shipping and

unshipping, in loading and unloading such immense Treasures as are almost incredible.—*This, the People say, is the Effect of Liberty; how careful ought they then to be to preserve so inestimable a Treasure!*

From this Meeting-Place of the Merchants we were conducted across the Street to an opposite Alley, which was fill'd with Men of busy anxious Countenances, with a Kind of fierce Madness in their Eyes: They all made hideous Outcries to something or other, call'd Stock:—This, we were inform'd, was the Idol of the Place; but that those noisy Devotees were false ones, and, in Fact, were only *Bulls* and *Bears*.—I did not care for staying in so odd a Place, where savage Brutes bore the Resemblance of a human Form.

Craftsman, Feb. 6. № 814.

*Origin of the Game of CHESS\*. By a learned French Author.*

**I**N the Beginning of the fifth Century, there was in the Indies a very powerful Prince, whose Kingdom was situated towards where the *Ganges* discharges itself into the Sea. He took to himself the proud Title of King of the Indies; his Father had forced a great Number of Sovereign Princes to pay Tribute to him. The young Monarch soon forgot, that Kings ought to be the Fathers of their People; that the Subjects Love of their King is the only solid Support of his Throne; that that Love alone can truly attach the People to the Prince, and that in them consists all his Strength and Power.

The *Brabmins* and the *Kajabs*, i. e. the Priests and Nobility, represented all these Things to the King of the Indies; but he, intoxicated with the Idea of his Grandeur, despised their wise Remonstrances. Their Complaints continuing, he was offended, and caused them to be put to Death in Tortments.

This Example affrighted others. They were silent, and the Prince abandon'd to himself, and, what was more dangerous for him, and more terrible to his People, given up to the pernicious Counsels of Flatterers, was hurry'd on to the last Excesses. The People, oppres'd under the Weight of insupportable Tyranny, testify'd loudly how much an Authority was become odious to them, that was only exercised to render them miserable.

The tributary Princes, persuaded that the King, in losing the Love of his People, had lost the very Essence of his Power, were preparing to throw off the Yoke, and to carry the War into his Estates. Then a *Brabmin*, or Indian Philosopher, named *Siffa*, the Son of *Daber*, touch'd with the Misfortunes

of his Country, undertook to make the Prince open his Eyes upon the fatal Effects, which his Conduct was likely to produce. But, instructed by the Example of those, who had gone before him, he was sensible his Lesson would not prove of any Service, until the Prince should make the Application of it to himself, and not think it was done by another. With this View, he invented the *Game of Chess*, where the *King*, altho' the most considerable of all the *Pieces*, is both impotent to attack, as well as defend himself against his Enemies, without the Assistance of his Subjects and Soldiers.

The new Game soon became famous, the King of the Indies heard of it, and would learn it. The *Brabmin Siffa* was pitch'd upon to teach it him, and, under the Pretext of explaining the Rules of the Game, and shewing him the Skill required to make Use of the other *Pieces*, for the *King's Defence*, he made him perceive and relish important Truths, which he had hitherto refused to hear. He made an Application himself of the *Brabmin's Lessons*, and now convinced that in the People's Love of their King consisted all his Strength, he alter'd his Conduct, and, by that, prevented the Misfortunes that threaten'd him.

The Prince was sensibly touch'd, and gratefully left to the *Brabmin* the Choice of his Reward; he desired, that the Number of Grains of Corn, which the Number of the *Squares* of the *Chess-Board* should produce, might be given him, one for the first, two for the second, four for the third, and so on, doubling always to the sixty-fourth.

The King, astonish'd at the seeming Modesty of the Demand, granted it immediately, and without Examination; but when his Treasurers had made the Calculation, they found that the King had engaged himself in a Grant, for the Performance whereof, neither all his Treasures, nor his vast Dominions, were sufficient. Then the *Brabmin* laid hold of this Opportunity, to give him to understand of what Importance it was to Kings to be upon their Guard against those, who are always about them, and how much they ought to be afraid of their Ministers abusing their best Intentions.

The *Game of Chess* was not long confined to *India*, it pass'd into *Persia*, during the Reign of *Cosroes*, but with very singular Circumstances, which the *Persian* Historians have preserved to us, and which shew us that they look'd upon it, as a Game to be made Use of in all Countries, to instruct Kings at the same Time that it amused them, as the Name, which they gave it, signifies, *Schach-trengi*, or *Schachrak*; the Game of the *Schah*, or *King*.

The Names of many of the Pieces of this Game,

\* See an ingenious Essay on this Subject, in our Magazine for 1733, p. 459.

Game, which have no reasonable Signification, but in the Eastern Languages, confirm the Opinion of its Eastern Original. The second Piece of *Cheſs* after the *King*, is now call'd the *Queen*, but it has not always borne that Name. Our old French Authors call that Piece, *Fierce*, *Fiercē*, and *Fierge*, or *Fercia*. These Words are Corruptions of the Latin *Fercia*, which Word itself is derived from the Persian *Ferz* or *Firzin*, the Name of that Piece in *Persic*, and signifies a *Minifter* or *Vizir*; of the Word *Fierge*, they have made, *Vierge*, *Virgo*, and afterwards *Lady* or *Queen*. The Reſemblance of these Words made this Change very easy, and it seem'd so much the more reasonable, because that Piece is placed next to the *King*, and at its first Moves, like the *Pawns*, could only move two Steps, which made it one of the least conſiderable of the Board, as the Authors of the two ancient Treatises of the Game of *Cheſs* acknowledge.

The Constraint upon the *Lady* of *Cheſs*, was displeasing to our Forefathers, they look'd upon it as a Sort of Slavery, more suitable to the Jealousy of the Eastern People, than to the Liberty, which Ladies have always enjoy'd amongſt us. They extended therefore the Steps and Prerogatives of that Piece, and in Consequence of the Gallantry ſo natural to the Western People, the *Lady* became the most conſiderable Piece of all the Game.

There was ſtill an Absurdity in this Metamorphofis of the *Firzin* or *Vizir* into *Queen*; and this Incongruity remains yet to this Day, without our taking Notice of it.

When a *Pawn*, i. e. a ſimple Soldier has traversed thro' the Enemies Battalions, and penetrated ſo far as the laſt Line of the Board, he is not only allow'd to return back, but he is honour'd with the Step and Prerogatives of the *Queen*.

If the *Firzin* or the *Fierge* be a *Vizir*, a *Minifter*, or a *General* of an Army, we can eaſily comprehend how a *Pawn* or ſimple Soldier, may be elevated to their Rank, in Recompence of the Valour, with which he has pierceſ tho' the Enemies Battalions. But if the *Fierge* be a *Lady*, a *Queen*, or the *King's Wife*, by what odd Metamorphofis, does the *Pawn* change his Sex, and become a Woman of a Soldier that he was before? And how do they make him marry the *King*, in Recompence of that Valour, of which he has given ſuch Proofs? There needs but this one Absurdity to prove, that the ſecond Piece of *Cheſs*, has been *mal-apropos* call'd *Lady* or *Queen*; for what *King* ever became ſo enameur'd of his *Minifter*, as to marry him, and take him for better or worse, until Death do them part?

The third Piece of *Cheſs* which we call the *Bifhop*; the *French*, *Fool*; the *Spaniards*, *Alſerez*; and the *Italians*, *Aſiere*, a *Sergeant*, in the East, was of the Figure of an Ele-

phant, and whose Name, *Fit*, it bore. The *Knight*, which is the fourth Piece, has the ſame Name and Figure every where. The fifth Piece, which we call the *Rook*, and the *French*, *Tour*, is call'd by the Eastern People, the *Rokk*, and the *Indians* make it of the Figure of a Camel, mounted by an Horſeman with a Bow and Arrow in his Hand.

**A** This Name of *Rokk*, which is common both to the *Persians* and *Indians*, ſignifies in the Language of the laſt, a Sort of Camel they uſed in War, and which they placed upon the Wings of their Armies by Way of light Horſe. The rapid Motion of this Piece, which jumps from one End of the Board to the other, agrees ſo much the better with **B** this Idea of it, as at firſt it was the only Piece who had that Motion.

The *King*, *Queen*, and *Pawn*, made but one Step, the *Bifhop* but two, as well as the *Knight*, neither of them going farther than the third Square, including that which they quitted. The *Rock* alone was unbounded in his Course, which may agree to the Lightneſs of the Dromedary, but in no Ways to the Immobility of Towers, or Fortrefles, the Figures of which we generally give to thoſe Pieces. The ſixth and laſt Piece is the *Pawn* or common Soldier, which has ſuffer'd no Change.

**D** The *Chineſe* have made ſome Alterations in this Game, they have introduced new Pieces under the Name of Cannons or Mortars, the Use of Artillery and Powder having been long known to them, before it was discover'd by the *Europeans*. The Detail of the Rules of their *Cheſs* may be ſeen in the Account of *Siam*, by Monsieur *Loubere*, and in Dr. *Hyde*, *de Ludis Orientalibus*. *Tamerlane* made yet greater Changes in this Game, and by the new Pieces, which he invented, and the Motions he gave them, he increased the Diffi- culty of a Game, already too much complicated, to be look'd upon as an Amuſement; but these Additions have not been approved of, and the ancient Manner of playing, each with fifteen Pieces only, and upon a Board of ſixty-four Squares, has taken Place again.

**F** P. S. I have just now heard that the laſt Game is finiſh'd.

Common ſenſe, Feb. 6. N<sup>o</sup> 260.

CALIGULA's Prime Minifter.

**G** WHAT a Happiness muſt it have been to have liv'd under the auspicious Reign of the Emperor *Caligula*, who had ſo great a Regard to Merit wherever he found it, and took ſuch a fatherly Care of the Happiness of his People, that he made his Horſe a Minifter of State! Yet there was not wanting a diſaffected Party in Rome who took Liberties

berties with the Emperor himself, only for making Choice of so useful an Animal to share with him the Burthen of governing the World, who, after all that hath been said of him, was certainly a most able Minister.

I don't doubt but he had his Friends and his Flatterers as well as other Ministers have had since; but it would move the Indignation of every loyal Heart, to read with what Contempt and even Scurrility a Person (to borrow the Words of a *Gazetteer*) so highly in Trust and Favour with the Emperor was treated by the Malecontents of those Times.

There is a Period to Prejudice itself; the Prejudice against this great Minister is long since dead, and I don't doubt but the present Age will judge more favourably of him than that wherein he lived. For I think the Time might be pointed out, when a Nation for the Space of near 20 Years had Reason to envy Rome, for having even a Horse for a Minister.

I am sorry History should have been silent with respect to his Birth, Family, and Education. Methinks I am curious to know, whether this great Minister was a Coach or a Cart-Horse, a Hunter or a Pad; to speak like a Jockey, whether he had Blood in him.

I am not ignorant, that the World hath long run away with a Notion, that he was the worst Horse in the Stable, which Notion I take to be built upon a general Maxim, which is known to have prevailed in the Courts of some of those wretched Emperors, that in a Government to be supported by Corruption, any Beast may serve for a Minister.

As to my own Part, I never receiv'd any Injury from him; I am willing therefore to do Justice to his Memory, according to the best Lights I am able to collect from History: Nay, I find in myself an Inclination to believe, that he ow'd his high Preferment to his Merit.

A Story runs in my Head, that the Emperor being one Day upon his Back, (by the Bye, no Man in the Empire rid so ill) with his whole Court about him, these obsequious Gentlemen perceiving how awkwardly he managed the Reins, took Occasion from thence to flatter him upon his being a most excellent Horseman; upon which the Horse immediately threw him, only to let him see what a Pack of Rascals he had about him. The Emperor perceiving that the Horse was the only Person of the Court that had any Truth in him, took a Resolution from that Minute to raise him to those high Honours to which he afterwards arriv'd.

Be this as it may, it is certain, many Virtues shined in him after his Rise. He did not shew the least Alteration of Behaviour upon this sudden Change of Fortune; he was the same Creature as before; he gave himself no over-bearing Airs upon it; he was the only Person of the Court, who seem'd no Way

conscious of his having a Superiority over others.

He did not engross the Power of all the great Employments in the Empire, altho' he had full as good a Right to such a Power, (if Parts and Abilities can give a Right) as some that have usurp'd it since.

A He did not presume to erect himself into a Dictator in the Senate, commanding the Senators to say black was white, green, blue, yellow, or any other Colour he was pleased to call it: He was not so insolent to send Men of the Patrician Order on Footmen's Errands. As corrupt as the Patricians were grown at that Time, if he had given himself those Airs, some one amongst them would certainly have bestow'd upon him the Discipline of the Horse-Whip.

B As he was no Flatterer himself, he took no Pleasure in the Flatteries of others; of consequence he did not squander away the publick Treasure in Pensions upon prostitute Fellows, to sound his Praises. He had more Sense, as well as more Modesty, than to expose himself to the Ridicule of the World by so preposterous a Piece of Vanity.

C He was remarkably free from the mean and scandalous Vice of Lying. An habitual Lyar is undoubtedly the most scoundrel Character in the Creation: Lying is the Child of Ignorance and Cowardise: Little Rogues practise it, to hide their little Villanies. There is not an Instance of one Man of great Abilities, that ever was a Lyar: When it becomes habitual in a Person in a great Station, he is the Pest of human Society.

D He was content with the fair and honest Appointments belonging to his Office, without multiplying Perquisites, or turning every publick Thing into a Jobb; and altho' he might have as indigent and as stupid a Kindred, as some other Ministers have had since, he neither took them from the Plough nor the Cart, to disgrace his Country abroad, or to spoil the publick Business at home.

E He was so remarkable for his Temperance, that if he had his Belly full of Oats in the Morning, he never crav'd for more that Day, — a rare Moderation in a Person of so much Power! — Whereas the World hath seen a Minister since his Time, of whom the People might justly say, what the Hostess in the Play said of Sir John Falstaff, — that *he bad put all their Substance into that fat Belly of his*.

F History is not only silent with respect to his Family, but we cannot so much as learn from it, whether this great Minister was a Stone-Horse or a Gelding. Some will have him to be of the latter, because there is nothing recorded of his Amours: All that we know is, that he did not make himself ridiculous that Way; if he had, it would not have escaped Notice.

G Upon

Upon the Who'e, I conceive, that notwithstanding for so many Centuries he hath been treated as a stupid and ignorant Minister, yet his Parts would make no contemptible Figure, either in the Arts of Peace, or Management of War, when compared to those of another Minister who hath liv'd since.— Add to this his Temperance and Modesty, and above all, that honest and disinterested Mind, which kept him within such Bounds, that, tho' he liv'd upon nothing but Hay and Corn, *be never stole any.*

Whoever considers all these Things with an unprejudiced Judgment, must differ from the common Opinion with respect to this Favourite, and upon an impartial Comparison with another whom I have in my Eye, will be obliged to own, that the Horse was not only the honestest, but by far the wisest Minister of the two.

*Common Sense, Feb. 13. N° 261.*

#### OBSERVATIONS on the REIGN of RICHARD II.

STEADINESS is compounded of two excellent Qualities, Clearness of Judgment to distinguish Right from Wrong, and Resolution to pursue what is right.

Obstinacy is the Child of Ignorance and Pride: If a Man of this perverse Turn be once set wrong, it is Odds, but he is wrong all his Life. He is not to be mov'd by Reason, for he cannot see it: But as obstinate People are generally timorous, they are to be govern'd by Fear: The least Appearance of Danger scares them from their most darling Resolutions; and there is the same Facility in turning them from what is good, as from what is bad.

A Person of this wrong Head in private Life can ruin none but himself and his own Family; but if he is in the Government of a Kingdom, he may go near to ruin that Kingdom, before he is quite undone himself, as was the Case of this Nation in the Reign of Richard II.

In this Reign, which lasted 23 Years, the Administration was put into the Hands of two or three scoundrel Fellows: What was the Consequence? The Interests of the Nation abroad, and its Tranquillity at home, were sacrificed to that one Point of supporting these Fellows in Power.

The Nation happen'd to be engaged in a War with France; the Parliaments gave Money from Time to Time for the vigorous Prosecution of the War; but all the Fruits of these vast Expences was to see the Nation insulted, and the Merchants plunder'd, while the Ministers and their Flatterers were wallowing in Wealth.

Thus all Things going to Wreck, and it

being plain to the whole World, that the War was nothing but a collusive War, carried on with no other View, but to furnish a Pretence for picking the People's Pockets, without the least Design of distressing the Enemy, or obtaining an honourable Peace; the Parliament resolv'd to give no more Supplies, but instead thereof, address'd the King to remove the Chancellor and Treasurer, and that all might be call'd to an Account, thro' whose Hands the publick Money had pass'd; that when this should be done, the King would find sufficient to carry on the War by the Confiscation of the Estates of these Plunderers, without burdening the People with new Taxes.

The Courtiers not liking this Address, drew the King to Eltham, from whence he sent the Chancellor to the Commons, (this very Chancellor, whom a few Days before they had address'd him to remove from all his Councils) to demand a Supply for maintaining his Army, an Army rais'd upon a sham Pretence of the French designing an Invasion; but the two Houses happily uniting for the common Safety, sent the King a Message, by which they acquainted him, that they could go upon no Busines, till the Ministers were punish'd.— This Patriot Spirit operated a little upon the Temper of the King, and to outward Appearance he seem'd inclined to come to a good Understanding with his People.

Whether the Ministers thought it safer for them to advise the King to temporize a little, than to run the Hazard of an open Rupture with his Parliament, as Things then stood, does not appear; but the King went to the House, and with a tolerable good Grace gave up the Chancellor, informing them, that he should be remov'd from his Councils, and should answer for his Male-Administration. The Marquis of Dublin, newly created Duke of Ireland, was banish'd into that Kingdom, his whole Estate was confiscated, and applied towards the publick Expences. The Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Arundel were appointed to examine the publick Accounts, that it might be known, how every Shilling of the Money granted by Parliament had been applied.

But this Fit of Reformation did not last long; for the Parliament was no sooner up, but the Treasurer and Chancellor appear'd at Court again, and in as full Power as ever. All the Acts and Resolutions made by the late Parliament, for redressing Grievances, and rectifying the notorious Corruptions that had crept into all publick Offices, were render'd altogether ineffectual by the Ministers, who now had the King again to themselves; and upon what Precipices did they drive this poor Man, fated to be undone by Scoundrels? Flattery, the Ruin of Princes, was the Lure made use of to draw him on to his Destruction. "They made him believe, that it was for

for their Attachment to his Person, that they had been attack'd; and that the Designs of their Enemies were not so much aimed at them, as at the King himself: They insinuated into his weak Head, that by accusing his Counsellors they plainly shew'd, that they believ'd the King incapable of governing, and that the readiest Way to discredit the Prince, is to persuade the People that he makes use of bad Ministers."

These Insinuations being often repeated, made such strong Impressions upon the vain Mind of this unfortunate Prince, that they work'd him up by Degrees to a Desire of becoming arbitrary: The Ministers could have no Security without it. Whenever a Parliament met, they were forc'd to withdraw, to sculk, to rack their Brains for Tricks (call'd Expedients in the Language of Knaves) to get over the Session. It is true, they robb'd betwixt one Session and another, but the Sword still hung over their Heads, and it must do so, till the Crown should become arbitrary.

The Method they took to bring this about was by laying a Scheme to return a pack'd Parliament. Low Fellows of no Fortunes were put in to be Sheriffs of several Counties, who were to return such Persons as the Ministers should name, by which they proposed to have such Laws pass'd as would throw so much Power into the Hands of the Crown, as to enable it to protect them against the Nation.

In the mean Time, they plied the King's Ears with a thousand villainous Falshoods, in order to prejudice him against every great Man who had any Feeling for the Sufferings of his Country. The Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Arundel, Derby, and Nottingham, were pointed out to the King as his Enemies; but what they did against the Earls of Arundel and Nottingham, is so very remarkable, that it is worth quoting.

"The Earls of Nottingham and Arundel, Admirals of England, having put to Sea in the Beginning of Spring, took a Fleet of French, Spanish, and Flemish Merchantmen, and brought some of them to England loaden with Wine, after which they sail'd for Bretagne and reliev'd Brest, besieg'd by their Duke. This Piece of Service, which certainly deserv'd a suitable Return from the King, serv'd only to draw upon them his Indignation. The Ministers had prejudiced him so much against them, that he would not so much as vouchsafe to speak to them: They made him believe, that the taking of these Ships would not fail to bring some Troubles upon him, which would very much embarrass him.—The two Earls, highly offend'd at the uncivil Reception they met with, like Men of Honour threw up their Commissions."

The Success of these two brave Men against the Enemy was not to be forgiven; it tended to embarrass the Designs of the Ministers, and they never ceas'd pursuing them, till at last, upon another Pretence, they brought them both to the Block.

**A** *N the Craftsman of Jan. 30. was a Dialogue between Sir Robert Jobb and Mr. Mansion, about the Conduct of the War in Europe and America, in which several Things were said, agreeable to what has been often mention'd in the Debates of the Political Club, &c. Mr. Mansion asks several Questions, to which Sir Robert Jobb returns evasive Answers, and at last alledges the Danger of an Invasion, to excuse the not sending sufficient and timely Recruits to the West-Indies: Upon which the Dialogue proceeds thus:*

**B** *Mr. M. The Word Invasion is a terrible Spectre; but if every Admiral had done proportionably to his Command with what Admiral Vernon did, who could have invaded us? Not the Spaniards, unless it would have been perform'd in Canvas, or Sugar Casks; for Ships they would have had none.*

*Sir R. J. Was there no Place but Spain to fear an Invasion from?*

**C** *Mr. M. All Circumstances consider'd, none that I can think of.—But this is certain, that if there was any Danger of an Invasion from any Place, the quicker Work ought to have been made with Spain.—A victorious Nation is seldom visited with Invasions.*

*Sir R. J. Now, you are going upon the Mistake you first set out upon, that more could have been done, than has been done.*

**D** *Mr. M. Why, you don't pretend to say, that any Thing has been done in Europe; on the contrary, you say nothing could be done; I say something might, with Safety, have been at least attempted; which would have been more than doing of nothing.*

**E** *Sir R. J. Look ye, Mr. Mansion, in Affairs of State there are often Reasons and non-often Reasons; if the often Reasons are not satisfactory, a Politician, to be sure, must plead Secrecy to the non-often Reasons; therefore when a Minister is driven to this Point, to tell you, that he must not tell you, is as satisfactory an Answer as can be expected from him, and People must be very sedulously disposed that will not be content with that Answer.*

**F** *Mr. M. You have, indeed, now given me a very full Answer.—But I hope, Sir Robert, tho' you are a little uneasy at the present Situation of Affairs, you, at least, like the new P—s.*

*Sir R. J. [Aside] I knew at first what he would be at.]—Ay, like! To be sure, Mr. Mansion, I like it. I liked the last, and I like the present. But I must go to the Cock-Pit. Your Servant, Sir, my Hour is come.*

*Mr.*

## Weekly ESSAYS in FEBRUARY, 1742. 91

**A** Mr. M. Your Servant, Sir Robert. If his Hour is not come, I believe it will soon, for surely Justice will at last overtake him. What Shifts and Evasions is a Man driven to, who once swerves from Truth! What a terrible Companion must a guilty Conscience be! I would not have his dreadful Apprehensions, but for the Space of one Week, for twenty Times his Wealth. Poor Man! I almost pity him.

Common Sense, Feb. 20. N° 262.

Upon the present great Turn in relation to our Domestick Affairs, and the Improbability of Skreening.

**I**T hath been urg'd in this Paper more than once, that the future Happiness or Misery of this Nation depended intirely upon the Attendance of those Gentlemen who were legally elected to represent their Country in the present P——. They have attended, and their Attendance is crown'd with Success; already have they gain'd a Victory, a Victory more glorious than that of *Cressy* or of *Aigincourt*. To reap the Fruits of this Victory still remains, which cannot be done without the same Diligence and Attendance.

The Report that hath of late been industriously spread thro' Town and Country, as if the Person to whom all the Grievances of this Nation are owing, as well as all his Co-adjudicators, were to be skreen'd by those who, to the Nation's Joy, have got the better of him, must come from the Father of Lies, —from the Corruptor himself.

For any Gentleman, or Set of Gentlemen to engage to stand betwixt publick Justice and any Man who must, who certainly will be pursued by the Vengeance of three Nations, is a Thing that surpasses all Belief, it is a Thing impossible to be effected, and whoever E should undertake it may be ruin'd by it himself.

Those that argue that such a Thing may be undertaken, because something like it hath been done before, do not distinguish betwixt the different Circumstances of the Cases. It is allow'd there was once a Man that work'd himself into Employment by an infamous Bargain for protecting publick Robbers, but it was a Man that could never get in by any other Means: It was a Man that had been convicted of a mean Corruption in a low Office, and of Consequence had no Reputation to lose. The Affair in Question was but one single Transaction; the Persons who at that Time had a great Influence in the publick Councils, and who had other Reasons for bringing this Man in, had not made any great Fortune by the Iniquity.

To explain the Matter a little more clearly: The Ministry promoted a Project which

had most pernicious Consequences, and the Nation became extremely out of Humour with them when they found they had lost their Reputations: They then thought him fit for their Company, and not before; they took him in upon very scandalous Conditions, he accepts these Conditions with Joy, he was not frighten'd at the Infamy he must incur by the Part he was going to act.

The Persons then in Busines thought it would be prudent to retire for a While behind the Curtain, till the Peoples Resentment should abate; and altho' this Man drew the publick Odium from them upon himself, yet they were soon ashamed of his Company, and resolv'd in a very little Time to give him his **B** Conge; their sudden Deaths prevented their doing that good Turn to the Publick; to the Misfortune of the Nation he still stood his Ground, and hath maintain'd it ever since by Practices just as honourable as those by which it was then acquired.

The Circumstances of those who are now aspers'd, as if they design'd to skreen, are very different from those of the Person before-mention'd. They are many in Number, they are the Favourites of the People, they have already gain'd immortal Honour by a long, well-conducted, steady Opposition: Their Virtue hath been tried; Titles and great Employments could not move them.—Can any one imagine that they will change all on a sudden? Will those that have stood Proof against Corruption themselves, protect it in other Men? Will they wantonly cast away what all the Silver of Peru, and Gold of Mexico, is not able to purchase, I mean their Honour? Will those who by persevering in an Opposition that hath been attended with the Labours of Hercules, and who have at last work'd Things up to their present happy Situation, destroy their own Work? Will those that have kept their Honour untainted, adopt other Mens Crimes, and take upon them the Infamy of what they never acted in, or so much as advised, nay, which they openly condemn'd?—The Thing is not credible.

**F** We already see the Falshood of what the Slaves of the Corruptor have constantly given out, that all the Struggle was for nothing but Places. Those that have most strenuously contended for a Change of Measures, have refused to accept of the most honourable and profitable Employments. They are sensible the Constitution hath receiv'd many Wounds: It hath been stabb'd in the Dark: The Wounds must be laid open, they must be search'd to the Bottom, or no Cure can be made: This is what they contend for, not for Places.

Some argue, that an Inquiry will now come too late, for that all Evidence hath by this Time been destroy'd, and that the Corruptor hath taken Advantage of this Ad-journment

journment to burn all Papers that might make against him.

I will not dispute his Industry at destroying Evidence, any more than at making Evidence; but it should be remembered, that *Knight*, who was concern'd in the grand Robbery of 1720, burnt Papers and Books too, but yet he thought it safest to run away for all that.

I don't doubt but a great deal of Evidence may be destroy'd; but when an Inquiry is once set on Foot, some Light may break out.—Already there is come Intelligence, as far as from *America*, of most pernicious and wicked Jobbs relating to the Fleet and Army there. Practices of the same Nature in several Offices here have likewise taken Air; both one and the other may be easily trac'd up to their Protector and Author.

It is agreed by all the World, that a Change of Men will signify nothing without a Change of Measures, and how can they tell what new Measures to take, if they do not inquire into the old? A Physician never pretends to cure a Patient without knowing his Distemper, or examining into his Constitution. The Nation calls for an Inquiry, and his own Tools have long been challenging and defying all the World to bring him to a Trial;—it is true, they gave themselves these haughty Airs, when they knew, that they had secured an *Ignoramus* Jury, that would find no Bill; but as Corruption hath been forc'd to give Ground, this seems to be the Time for an impartial Inquiry: If his Friends think him innocent, they will be so far from opposing it, that they will be most forward to promote it; for what greater good Luck could happen to him in this World, than to have the publick Odium removed from him, by an honourable Acquittal, after a fair and impartial Trial.

*The Representation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Godichall, Knt. Lord Mayor, Sir John Barnard, Knt. Mr. Ald. Lambert and Mr. Ald. Heathcote, their Representatives in Parliament.*

**T**HIS Court doth take this publick Occasion to acknowledge their grateful Sense of your vigilant and faithful Conduct in Parliament, which hath already contributed to the Production of many good Effects.

As they have now Reason to hope for a Change of Measures as well as of Men, they desire you will strenuously promote all those salutary Laws, as are or shall be proposed in the House of Commons, such as the *Place Bill*, a *Pension Bill*, and the Repeal of the *Septennial Act*, in order to restore the ancient Freedom of our Constitution, and secure it against all future Attempts, either of open or

secret Corruption, or of any undue Influence whatsoever.

And more particularly they recommend, that you will perfist, with unwearied Diligence, to make the earliest and strictest Inquiry into the Causes of all past Mismanagements, and exert your utmost Endeavours to prevent the like for the future.

And they further expect, that you will extend such Inquiry to all Persons, who, in their respective Employments, have contributed to the complicated Evils, which have so long oppressed and dishonoured this Nation.

And they congratulate themselves and the whole Kingdom, that from the Virtue and Spirit of the present Parliament every odious

**B**Name of Distinction will soon be lost among us, and that from this happy Period they may date the intire Abolition of Parties, of which the most pernicious Use has hitherto been made, to the imminent Danger of our Liberties.

For now they may reasonably expect, that those who wish the real and solid Support of his Majesty and his Royal Family, and are qualified by their Virtues and Abilities, may have it in their Power to serve both their King and Country; and that no Distinction will remain, but of those who are Friends or Enemies to the Constitution, of those who would maintain the Freedom and Independence of Parliament, and of those who would subject it to corrupt and ministerial Influence.

*The Representation of the City and Liberty of Westminster, to the Right Hon. the Lord Visc. Perceval, and Charles Edwin, Esq;*

**W**E the Burgesses and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster cannot avoid taking the first Opportunity of paying our most grateful Acknowledgments for your faithful Behaviour during this short, but important Period of Parliament; and tho' we have no Reason to doubt your steady Perseverance, yet we cannot think it altogether improper to acquaint you with our Sentiments on the present Crisis of Affairs;—a Crisis which we apprehended must determine the Fate of us and our Posterity, and render this Kingdom, either a Glory or Scoff among the Nations.

We have beheld, with the deepest Concern, such Measures pursued for many Years past, as have manifestly tended to disgrace the Name, betray the Interests, ruin the Trade, weaken the Liberties, and depress the Courage of the British Nation. It is now with the most sensible Pleasure we behold the agreeable Prospect of being deliver'd from the fatal Effects of such Measures, by the Virtue of a truly British Parliament, and the Removal of those Persons who, supported by the Influence of Corruption (that Canker of our

*Cont.*

(Constitution) have too long wanton'd in the Abuse of Power, and mock'd the Calamities of an almost despairing People.

But, as the melancholy Experience of past Times evinces, that the Removal of the Person of a Minister from the Helm, is insufficient for securing the Interests and Liberties of a People, while his Creatures, his Maxims, and his Views, are entail'd upon the Government; we therefore hope you will most strenuously oppose them, and endeavour to procure us such a constitutional Security, as may prevent this Kingdom from suffering by the like Errors or Iniquities for the future.

As the strictest Enquiry only can satisfy, so nothing but the most rigorous Justice ought to avenge an injur'd People; it is therefore we earnestly intreat you to make a diligent Scrutiny into the Authors of those Grievances we have so long groan'd under, and not suffer Impunity to be the Lot of the Oppressor:—Justice is a Duty you owe to Posterity, as Examples are most likely to prevent future Evils:—Should the Disturber of the Publick be permitted the Enjoyment of private Tranquillity, or his Influence remain in those Councils from which his Person is remov'd, we conceive that such an Event at this Juncture must give a fatal Encouragement, or rather Sanction, to a wanton and wicked Exercise of Power in all succeeding Ministers:—Lenity to such a one would be Cruelty to the Nation; and the calling to a severe Account the Instruments of pernicious Measures, however unavailing to procure us Reparation for what is past, may have the happy Effect of henceforth preventing the like Violations of the Constitution, the like Profusion of publick Treasure at home, and the like Prostitution of the publick Faith and Honour abroad.

We zealously recommend to your Endeavours the extirpating those Party Distinctions, which, tho' their Foundation have long ceas'd to exist, were yet so industriously fomented among us, in order to serve the mischievous Purposes of a ministerial Tyranny, and in Opposition to the real and permanent Interests of the present Royal Family. The common Interest, it is hop'd, has now united all Parties and Persuasions, and every Man will be regarded only as he prefers the Welfare and Liberties of his Country to any private Dependence or venal Consideration whatever.

Craftsman, Feb. 20. N° 816.

*Of the present Change in the ADMINISTRATION, and how to improve it.*

I Must rejoice with my Countrymen in general, for their happy Deliverance from a most oppressive Bondage of, at least, 20 Years Duration. And in particular, I hope I shall not give Offence, if I congratulate those wor-

thy Patriots, whose wise, uniform, and steady Conduct has accomplish'd this great Event, and brought it so near to a happy Conclusion; a Conclusion, I say, of our Bondage, tho' not of their Labours. For the same Wisdom, Steadiness, Unanimity, disinterested Views, and publick Spirit, are as necessary to finish this Work, as they were to conduct it to this Period, and perhaps more necessary; for greater Skill is required to erect, than pull down, and it is a much easier Task to find out Errors, than to mend them.

I do not mean that the Errors of the late Administration cannot easily be mended, by a subsequent Administration; on the contrary, I think, scarce any Administration can commit so many and so gross Faults. But what I mean, by mending of Errors, is, to put the Constitution upon such an Establishment, that the Flood-Gates of an Administration shall not be able to prevail against it. Such a Settlement is the proper Object of a British Parliament, and may require all the Virtues of our worthy Patriots to compleat.

I think it is by all agreed, that Liberty was not placed upon so firm a Basis, at the Revolution, as was at that Time intended, and has since by Experience, been thought necessary. Civil Commotions, and the apparent Disaffection of great Numbers to the new Government, which was so constantly breaking out in Plots, were the Excuses of the Great Men of that Age, for leaving so much in the Power of the Administration. Whether this Argument was just, is not material to my present Purpose, there not being the same Excuse to make. The Object of every Man's Loyalty, very few excepted, centres in the same King, and the same Royal Family; nor have I met, amongst the greatest Asserters of Liberty, any who have form'd Schemes to fully the Lustre of the Crown, or in any Degree to diminish the real Dignity of it.

The Consequence of leaving Things upon so unstable a Bottom, at the Revolution, has been introductory to many more ministerial Invasions upon the Liberty of the Subject, and has at once given Opportunities to oppress the People, and deceive the Crown. To enumerate particular Instances would be wasting Time. They have been too frequent, and are too recent, not to be known to every Reader.

This Load of Grievances, instead of subduing the Spirit of the People, which probably was expected, has rouzed the Nation from that Lethargy, in which it seem'd to be fallen, for some Years past.

The late Struggle for Liberty, had it not been successful, we may reasonably conclude, would have been the last; and we may with the same Justice believe, should this favourable Opportunity be lost, that nothing but the immediate Hand of Providence can save us from

Destruction, both at home and abroad. Our present Representatives, as they have it in their Power, there can be no Doubt, that they likewise have it in their Will to redress not only the present, but to secure us against future Grievances, if they persevere in the same watchful Attendance, and preserve the same Unanimity.

As far as human Fore-sight can prognosticate, we shall soon, from a low depreſ'd People, become a glorious and flourishing Kingdom. The Liberty of the Subject will be established, the Dignity of the Crown supported, Family Discontents healed, and the whole Government placed in fush Order, as to make each Part a Protection and Security to the others. This Work, I say, is wanted, and we have all the Encouragement in the World to believe, that it may and will be done.

The several Steps proper to be taken to accomplish this glorious Work, is above my Station to determine; but one Thing, I think, is a very right Proceeding towards it: That is, a strict and impartial Inquiry into *past* Con-

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I have said, that it is easier to find Faults, than to mend them; but I am sure it is impossible to mend them, as they should be, without searching to the Bottom, and discovering from whence, or from what Motives they have sprung.—A Physician may as well pretend to know his Patient's Malady by only looking on his Picture.

I presume, it may be affirmed, that I have spoken the Sentiments of the People of *England*; for the Truth of which Assertion, I need only refer to the Multitude of Instructions given at the Elections, and the last Instructions given in an Assembly of most Importance in the Kingdom, next to the Houses of Parliament; I mean the Common Council of *London*. There is not a Coffee-house of Note in the Town, where there are not Emissaries of different Rank, by whom employ'd I can't say, whispering their Apprehensions, and dispersing Expedients, calculated to conceal the Truth, and prevent the dreaded Consequences of an impartial Inquiry.

Some alarm us with the Danger of an unsettled Administration at so critical a Time; as if there could be a greater Evil happen to the Constitution, than a Contiuance of former Measures.

Another shrugs his Shoulders, and endeavours to excite Jealousies and Suspicions; too mean an Artifice, I hope, to have any Effect upon the Minds of Persons, whose Behaviour hitherto has been so disinterested and steady.

Another sighs out, Compassion! Clemency! These are Affections, no Doubt, which ought to touch the Mind of every virtuous Man: But they are Indulgencies, not Rights,

and those alone are intitled to them, who shew Penitence and Contrition; not those, who obstinately persist in Error, or bid Defiance to Justice. Besides, to whom is Compassion principally due? to an injured Nation, or to those who have injured it?—To use the Expression of the Lawyers, it is *fishing before the Net*. To talk of Compassion and Clemency, supposes Guilt and Conviction, but were never used as Arguments against Inquiries or Trials; therefore, in the present Situation, it is too early to interpose these To-picks; and those who use them, must only mean them as Arguments for Protection.

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Nothing that I have said, I hope, can be interpreted as an Accusation against any particular Person or Persons. It is not my Intent to aggravate the Guilt of any, be they ever so iniquitous. I only wish such Proceedings, which, in outward Appearance, seem to have brought the Nation into Distress, Disrepute, and Poverty, may be thoroughly examined, and the true Source and Motives openly exposed to the Publick, and that Justice, the permanent Boundary to Property, and Bulwark to Liberty, may take Place against such, as shall be found Delinquents. This, with the Addition of a few salutary Laws, will, I hope, deter Ministers from making any ambitious Attempts upon our Liberty for the future; or, what is the next Thing to be wished for, better enable us to encounter them.

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I have likewise endeavoured to avoid using any Expressions that might excite Anger; for, I think, in carrying on this great Work, it is as necessary to use Moderation and Candour, as Unanimity and Integrity, which will make it go on more steadily, whilst Passion and Anger would disconcert, if not entirely defeat it; and as I, in my Conscience, think this is the last Stake for *British* Liberty, I hope that Providence, which has brought us so near our Deliverance, will continue to protect us.

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As, on one Hand, I hope our worthy Representatives will be on their Guard against such Suggestions and Suspicions, which may tend to disunite them, and prevent their making those salutary Laws, and prosecuting those general and full Inquiries, which their Constituents may reasonably expect from them; so, on the other Hand, I would exhort my Fellow-Constituents not to be over-hasty in their Expectations, but to give Credit to their Representatives, till they see something done amiss. A Work of this Consequence and Extent must take up Time; for it must be made strong, or it won't last. To precipitate it, may destroy it, or render it ineffectual; Passion, Distrust, and Jealousy, may be look'd upon as the Tools of the Enemies to Liberty, who, now Corruption is removed,

unmoved, have no other Implements to employ.

I shall conclude with putting my Readers in Mind, that the *Augean Stable* was not cleansed in a Day, though it was one of the Labours of *Hercules*. Let my Countrymen, therefore, have a little Patience, and I will venture to assure them, that the present Change in the Administration will soon prove of Benefit and Advantage to the People.

To the Account of what Nadir Shah carried with him out of India, p. 81, add as follows:

Elephants 3000, Horses 7000, Camels 10,000, Eunuchs 100, Writers 130, Smiths

200, Masons or Builders 300, Stone-Cutters 100, Carpenters 200.

Nadir Shah had the Draught of the Castle and City of *Debli* taken, and gave to the above-mentioned Artificers, Horses, and what other Carriages were necessary for their Journey, allowing them a sufficient Pay. The Terms he entered into with them were, to follow their several Occupations for three Years in *Kandabar*; at the Expiration of which, they were to have Liberty, either to return home, or continue there. But in their Way to *Labor* several of them made their Escape, and returned to *Debli*.

## Poetical ESSAYS, 1742.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Jan. 25, 1742.

MONG the Roman Historians, *Sallust* is famous for the Characters he gives of some of the Persons mentioned in his History, but no such Thing was ever attempted, so far as I remember, by any of the Roman Poets; which certainly proceeded, either from the Difficulty of the Task, or from their not having a Patron, whose Character they could give with Justice and without Offence. Thank God! the present Age is more propitious to the Poets of this Country; and it must be agreeable to every True Briton, to see this difficult Task attempted with Success by a British Bard, and in as pure Latin as was wrote by any of the Authors of the *Augustan Age*. For this Reason, I think, you should give a Place in your Magazine to the following Lines, taken from a Poem just published, called *Templum Libertatis*. Besides, the Persons characterized are so conspicuous, and so highly deserve the most grateful Acknowledgments of their Country, that your publishing these Lines in your Magazine must, I think, give great Pleasure to all such of your Readers as understand Latin, and have not seen the Original. I am, &c.

Q UOS inter\* vidi (nec Divæ gratiæ adfis) Te quoties, Læli † charissime? quem mihi junxit  
Federe amicitiae studium commune, favorque  
Musarum Phœbique patris. Quæ gratia Musis,  
Qui Phœbo debetur honos pro munere tali?  
Nam vult esse mihi vel quem sibi legit amici-  
cum:

Dignum ô, quem legeret. Sed enim nil dignius illo, [dicos,  
Cui placidam mentem, mores Deus ipse pu-  
Cui dedit ingenii vires, & carminis artem.  
Nec laudes pia Musa tuas, nomenque tacebit,  
Semper honoratum nomen, cum, Maxime‡,  
partes  
Pro Divâ dignas aded facis usque, bonumque  
Numen amas, patrioque Deos, & amaris ab  
illis:  
Nam tibi pura fides, gravitas blandissima vul-  
tus, [sque,  
Simplicitas prudens, animi candorque pudor-  
Et mite ingenium, atq[ue] oris facundia veri.  
Te quoque post nullus memorem, clarissime  
Memmi §:  
Semper adest Divæ, viridanti tempora vincetus  
Docta ederæ, quam ultro tibi nexit Apollo,  
coronâ.  
Si conviva jocos agitas; tu concta lepore.  
Musico tingis: sed nescis lædere dictis,  
Aut quemquam ingenio, patriam qui lædere  
nescit.  
At si pauca mones, ausus culpare, Senatum;  
Quæ sua Suada tibi dictavit, dulcia verba  
Tu profets, quâ mente Cato, quo Tullius ore.  
Blandius haud unquam Libertas ipsa locuta est;  
Eloquioque tuo valueret oracula Divæ.  
Quin etiam Vari || jacunda, optanda senectus  
Hunc ornat cœtum; quo non virtute vel ar-  
mis,  
Quo non est cultor Divæ præstantior alter.  
Olli etenim templum nemorale, agrosque be-  
signos  
Sacravat Varus; sed jaclat regis quales  
Nec Versalia agros, Tamehra nec alluit undas.

The following Description of this Nobleman's Gardens is so natural and just, that it deserves likewise a Place in your Magazine.

N 2

Ep.

\* Among the Ministers and Counsellors of the Goddess Liberty. + The Earl of Orrery.  
† The Lord Gower. § The Earl of Chesterfield. || The Lord Viscount Cobham.

En, h̄c clivosi dependent collibus horti, [tes.  
Quoque hinc despicias umbrosā in valle jacen-  
Hi pomis gaudent variis, hi floribus halant;  
Obliquo hos videoas distinguui, hos tramite recto;  
Sepibus hos hirtis, exultis sepibus illos.

Hic apibus frutices, & amoena rosaria Nym-

phis,  
Vatibus h̄c lant̄i crescent, tibi, Tityre, fagi,  
Et quercus Vero, vestra ô tutela, Britanni.

Hene recurvatum fantes sinuantur in amnem,

Percutitque lacus liquido violaria rivo.

En, alme Veneris sedes, doct̄eque Minerve,

Musarumque domes. En, h̄c venerabile nu-

men. [regum,

Quod non ulla movent aut vota aut mynera

Numen Amicitiae, pulchras sibi condidit ædes.

En Stygium flumen; sed non inamabilis unda;

Nec nimosa senis-cymba est, quin portitor ipse

Exuto squalore nitet. Stat & ecce Megæra

Reginam simulans, nè quenquam offendat

image. [columns,

Quid, quodd & arboreos labyrinthos, antra

Balneaque, & turres, & pastoralia testa,

Pyramidas, vatum tumulos, pontemque su-

perbum.

Hercas, patriisque Deos, & templa Deorum

Dedalia; finxere manus? Vidi omnia, rebus-

que

Attonitus tantis stupori. Tuque ingeniosa

Qym luftos, hospes, lant̄a miracula ville,

Alcinique solo luceos & culta virteta [sacra,

Dom Vari præfessi; tamen h̄c potes hospita;

Hic potes Alcinoi suaves cognoscere mores.

Digna loco Titan Vari præcordia fecit, [æstas

Numine digna loci. Quos ver, quos blandior

Hic gratus spirat, sunt Libertatis odores.

Si possent arbusta loqui, tibi consona, Vare,

*Libertas O magna Dea est,* arbusta sonarent.

Among the Worshippers of the Goddesses  
Liberty, the Poet reckons as follows, viz.

Indomiti legatus \* adest ductorque popelli,  
Casta olim Druidum fides, quem Cambria nu-

trit, [quama

Vir bonus, hospitiis veteris non immemor un-

Nempè Britannorum prisco de sanguine cretus.

More tacit patria iollernia vota; bovesque

Indigenas axis, & pinguis destinat hædos,

Montanaque teras: sed & aris omne quod offert,

Dat hego vultu, dulces libatque liquores.

Libertas que sit, dum dum cognovit, & arma,

Et vultus, habitus, mōes teminitur omnes,

Antiquaque domes Diue Pilimnona dicit.

Deinde pruinosis commigrat Scutus † ab oris

Gnarus militis, frugique, & fortis amicus,

Bellica dora ferens: dumque hanc circumspicit

ædem,

Et formam, & omites, Divæque insignia, jaçat,

Nomine communī gaudens, se se Britannum.

Mox parvis rediens laribus miracula narrat,  
Civibus atque suis meritos promittit honores,  
Et pacem agricolis, & nautis sequora tota,  
Janque Caledonii melius procedere soles  
Incipiunt, melius gelidi glacialis fulgent  
Signa poli. Immates jam libertate fruuntur  
Orcades, & messes sperant. Vix cognita celo,  
Nullius vel cura Dei, celestia tandem  
Numina sentit ovam, & adorat barbara Thule.  
Postquam diversis, floret quibus Albion,  
ampla

Oppulent populis letabitibus atria templi;  
Ex Divæ sociis, proprijs quique affidet ipsi,  
Dux magnus, I fortique & pectore notus aperto,  
Alligat, patræ semper servire paratus,  
Et contrâ stare, incurrit si turba Cyclopum,  
Quicquid recta fides, quicquid prudentia terum,  
Ars belli quicquid poterit, vel servida virtus.  
Ille potest. Hinc laudem magnam, hinc no-

bile nomen,  
Hinc sublime decus, summosque meretur ho-

nores.  
Tum verò aspectans populum, plenusque re-

centi  
Numine, cultoque hæc spectabilis ore profatur.

A CHARGE to the CLERGY. Occa-  
sioned by bearing a Sermon preach'd very  
busily.

B Rethren, this comes to let you know  
B That I would have you to preach slow;  
To give the words of a discourse  
Their proper time, and life, and force;  
To urge what you think fit to say  
In a sedate, pathetick way,  
Grave, and deliberate, as 'tis fit  
To comment upon holy writ.

Many a sermon gives distaste  
By being spoke in too much haste,  
Which if it had been spoke with leisure,  
Would have been listen'd to with pleasure;  
And thus the preacher often gains  
His labour only for his pains;  
As, if you doubt it, may appear  
From ev'ry Sunday in the year.

For how indeed can one expect  
The best discourse should take effect,  
Unless the maker think it worth  
Some care and pains to set it forth?  
What's he think the pains he took  
To write it fairly in a book  
Will do the busines? Not a bit;  
It must be spoke as well as writ.  
For what's a sermon, good or bad,  
If a man read it like a lad?  
To hear some people, when they preach,  
How they run o'er all parts of speech,  
And neither raise or word, or sink;  
Our learned bishops one would think,

Had

\* Supposed to be either the Character of Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn, or a general Character of the Welch.

† Supposed to be either the Character of the Earl of Stair, or a general Character of the Scots.

‡ The Duke of Argyle.

Had taken school-boys from the rod,  
To make ambassadors of God.

So perfect is the Christian scheme,  
He that from thence shall take his theme,  
And time to have it understood,  
His sermon cannot but be good.  
If he will needs be preaching stuff,  
No time indeed is short enough.  
E'en let him read it like a letter,  
The sooner it is done, the better.

But for a man that has a head  
Like yours,—or mine I'd like to've said,  
That can upon occasion raise  
A just remark, or proper phrase ;  
For such a one to run along,  
Tumbling his accents o'er his tongue,  
Shews only that a man, at once,  
May be a scholar, and a dunce.

In point of sermons, 'tis confess'd  
Our English clergy make the best :  
But this appears, we must confess,  
Not from the pulpit, but the press.  
They manage, with disjointed skill,  
The matter well, the manner ill,  
And what seems paradox at first,  
They make the best, and preach the worst.

Would men but talk, as well as write,  
Both excellencies would unite,  
The outward action being taught  
To shew the inward strength of thought.  
Now to do this, our short-hand school,  
Lays down this plain and general rule,  
Take time enough,—all other graces  
Will soon fill up their proper places.

*The Third Chapter of HABAKKUK paraphras'd\*. By the Author of Quintilian's Complaint. (See Lon. Mag. 1735, p. 40.)*

TREMENDOUS God, I have been told,  
What mighty works thou didst of old,  
I tremble when the words I hear,  
I am but dust, forgive my fear !  
And still continue to revive  
Thy works, and let thy people live.  
The Holy One from Paran came,  
In thunder and celestial flame.  
A brightness darted from his throne,  
And o'er the earth his glory shone.  
In robes of light he Sinai trod,  
And all the mount confess'd the God.  
The pestilence was as his guard,  
And burning coals his way declar'd.  
At once the globe he did survey,  
In which the scatter'd nations lay;  
And with his nod of pow'r decreed,  
What race should fall, and what succeed.  
I saw the Arab leave his tent,  
And frightened Midian's curtains rent.  
But why, O God, in angry mood,  
Didst thou rebuke the passive flood ?  
To charge thy fury on the seas,  
Could that thy holy wrath appease ?

No, thou hadst sworn with mighty hand,  
To give thy people Can'an's land ;  
For this, the rock his waters gave,  
And Jordan stopp'd his rolling wave ;  
For this, the moon her course did stay,  
And sun amaz'd, prolong'd the day.

'Twas thou, O God, that went'ft before  
Thy people, arm'd with fear and pow'r ;  
Thou thrash'd the Heathen in thy wrath,  
Protector of the house of faith.  
Their haughty kings were soon subdu'd,  
And sudden fate consum'd the crowd.  
When like a whirling storm they rose,  
And wou'd thy chosen band oppose ;  
When eager to destroy they came,  
And nothing could their fury tame ;  
Then, by thy might, upheld'ft the war,  
And Jacob's seed was still thy care.  
Thou didst before in terror go,  
And o'er Euphrates drov'ft the foe.

When I these mighty deeds was told,  
Which God had wrought for us of old,  
My trembling limbs a sudden fear  
Possest'd ; what terror did I bear !  
My quiv'ring lips could not impart  
The awful dread, that seiz'd my heart ;  
For fear, that in this dangerous hour,  
Our God should now withdraw his pow'r ;  
And the Chaldean's cruel host  
Should lay our towers, and temples waste.  
O God our strength, avert our doom !  
Altho' the fig-tree should not bloom,  
Altho' the vine no fruit should yield,  
And blasts destroy the labour'd field ;  
Tho' by disease our cattle falls,  
And leaves us only empty stalls ;  
Yet, God our strength, we'll trust in thee,  
O let us thy salvation see !

*The SECESSION. A Congratulatory Epistle.*

HOW do't do, my dear Kit?—we have  
just now been speaking [Wrekin :  
Of all our good friends, that reside round the  
But we've chiefly on those near Red-Caffle  
been thinking ; [drinking.  
And a glass to their health, after dinner, been  
—I fancy, my friend won't repute it a crime,  
If I pay my respects in a pen-full of rhyme.  
Perhaps too,—on what has occur'd to the na-  
tion,  
You'll be pleas'd to accept of my congratulation.  
The occurrence, I mean, we don't may  
call ; [fal :  
And is one of the best, that cou'd Britain be-  
When the man, at the helm, took his leave  
of the bouse, [fdom to choose.  
Who so long has been want the whole king-  
Hear, hear him ! O hear him !—hark ! what  
says the great man ?  
“ I'm resolv'd to get rid of this bouse,—if I can :  
“ No more trouble I'll give to't ;—no more I in-  
tend [depend.”  
“ To return to you, for once, on my word may  
Bravely

\* See our Mag. for 1741, p. 146, 513.

Bravely spoke, before George!—O how do  
the words clear [one's ear!  
My heart!—O how sweetly they sound in  
This, thin, all true friends to their country must  
own [known.  
The most charming *secession*, that ever was  
'Tis so kind!—yet the favour, methinks,  
won't be double, [trouble.  
If, the other b—se too, he'd resolve not to  
Tho', perhaps, by his p—ri, he presumes to  
be try'd; [ly'd.  
But he has not his peer;—if he has, he's be-  
Yet however, up stairs, having had such a  
kick, [ly sick.  
B—b, e'er long, of his sins, may grow hearti-  
Ah! what now must become of our dull  
—Gazetteers, [jeets,  
Of their halderdash gibes, and impertinent  
Of their grave, solemn cant,—and their spe-  
cious pretences, [scences?  
Of their wandering evasions, and paltry de-  
All this shtrudel stuff—(lackaday! Sir, O dear  
—Ol!) [ber.  
Must e'en make up a funeral-pile for their  
Thus, squibs have their flights, and a scanda-  
lous aim: [flame.  
But, such bouncing and cracking oft ends in a  
Some poor rogues get their bread, sooty  
chimnies by sweeping; [creeping.  
Others, up the vile sleeves of corruptors, by  
But, against nature thus, and of fate in full spite,  
To endeavour to wash such a blackamore white,  
Is a thing so absurd, so besottedly vain,  
As will hardly (I hope) be attempted again.  
Now, now, for our trade shall protection be  
found; . . .  
Nor so many ships to Sebastians be bound.  
Now, now, better news, we're in hopes, will  
arrive; [vive:  
And the true British glory brave Vernon re-  
Now, such wish'd-for success crown the arms  
of the nation; [tion.  
As our trade shall secure, and a free naviga-  
Now, the church and the state shall their foes  
overcome; — [at home;  
And affairs mend their face, both abroad and  
Brighter things shall our annals from hence-  
forth record; [stor'd.  
And the balance of power, by degrees, be re-  
A work of some time, 'twill undoubtedly  
prove, [remove.  
Of our chieftest complaints the sad cause to  
And, who ward off, at last, — must perform  
mighty wonders, [ders; —  
The blows, that await such a series of blun-  
Of measures so wicked, so wild, and so weak,  
As you'd almost compel e'en a dumb man to  
speak. [to pay,  
'Twou'd be hard, in good faith! heavy taxes  
In perfum and bribes, to be squander'd away.  
But, we'll hope,—now they've set the Cor-  
raptor aside, [apply'd.  
They'll be clearly paid,—and much better

Feb. 15, 1742-2.

PHILOPATRIS.

The Character of a late Great MINISTER  
in Boustraphic Measure.

MENS pia, non mala merx, probitas, nea  
publica surta  
Quoniam fecerunt hunc, caput imperii.

N. B. We have no Occasion to caution our  
Readers against reading this Epigram back-  
wards.

The high Praise of the two Politician Brothers,  
or, the Par Nobile Fratrum.

ACCIPERE, posteritas, quod per tua com-  
pita clamas,  
V—polidum genio, nunc tria regna vigent.  
Affirmare autem, post Brusii tempora nostri  
His peperit geminis, insula nulla pares.  
Cecinit C. C. C. Socius.

Conclusion of the Frighted Farmer, and other  
Things promis'd in our last, must be deferr'd to  
our next.

The Genuine SPEECH of Sir R— W—  
to his Electors at Lynn, Aug. 31, 1713.

Gentlemen,  
I Cannot but think myself infinitely oblig'd  
to you, for the Favour bestow'd upon me  
this Day; but more especially I think myself  
particularly bound to return you my most  
hearty Thanks for your Kindness, in Electing  
me, after that unjust, malicious and ve-  
hement Prosecution of me, inasmuch as you  
was pleased to stand by me, because you dare  
be honest in the very worst of Times; and  
this Act of yours renders this Corporation fa-  
mous to the last Postfity.

The last Parliament, from whom no Good  
could be expected, nor no Good come, advis'd  
her Majesty to use her Interest with all fo-  
reign States, to remove the Pretender from  
their Dominions; but this has been so well  
contriv'd with us, that he is remov'd as near  
as the Power of France can place him.

Her Majesty was pleas'd to tell us, as you  
all know, a Year past, that Dunkirk should be  
demolish'd, but not one Stone is removed;  
and the Completion of that Work is deferred  
till Christmas; then, we hear it will be demo-  
lish'd, but we have no Certainty; and as to  
the Terms of Peace, I dare be bold to affirm,  
That had the French King beaten us, as we  
have done him, he would have been so mo-  
dest, as to have given us better Terms than  
those we have now gain'd, after all our glo-  
rious Victories.

We have some Reason to think, that the  
ensuing Parliament will tread in the same  
Steps as the former; but assure yourselves, we  
will struggle hard for our Religion and Liber-  
ties,

THE

# Monthly Chronologer.



**B**OUGHT the Beginning of the Month we had repeated Accounts of the English Forces having quitted the Island of Cuba, after a terrible Sickness and Mortality among both Officers and Soldiers, which had prodigiously reduced their Numbers; so that, as it was said, they lost more Men in a butted Camp, than they could before the Walls of St. Jago; and among the sickly Remains, there were but 73 private Men able to bear Arms, and do Duty, when they decamp'd.

This Month began with a most remarkable Affair, viz. a Change in the Ministry, Things coming apace towards a Crisis ever since the Meeting of the new Parliament. The Particulars we shall give in their proper Places. (See *Common Sense* and the *Craftsman* of the 20th instant, p. 91, 93.)

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, Brother to her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, (who came over to England the latter End of last Month) was this Day introduced to his Majesty, and graciously received. He had been before at Carlton House with their Royal Highnesses, where was a great Court to compliment him on his safe Arrival.

TUESDAY, 2.

When the M——r found he lost the Majority, he is said to have declar'd, that he would give the House no farther Trouble, nor return to it again. On which Occasion the following appear'd in the Papers, viz.

Edinburgh, Jan. 28. The following is taken from a Volume of Essays lately publish'd here.

#### *A Character of Sir R——W——.*

There never was a Man, whose Actions and Character have been more earnestly and openly canvass'd, than those of the present M——r, who, having governed a learned and free Nation for so long a Time, amidst such mighty Opposition, may make a large Library of what has been wrote for and against him, and is the Subject of above Half the Paper that has been blotted in this Nation, within these 20 Years. I wish, for the Honour of our Country, that any one Character of him had been drawn with such Judgment and Impartiality, as to have some Credit with Posterity, and shew, that our Liberty has, once at least, been employed to good Purpose. I am only afraid of failing in

the former Quality of Judgment: But if it should be so, 'tis but one Page more thrown away, after a hundred Thousand upon the same Subject, that have perished, and become useless. In the mean Time, I shall flatter myself with the pleasing Imagination, that the following Character will be adopted by future Historians.

Sir R——W——, P——me M——r of Great Britain, is a Man of Ability, not of Genius; good-natur'd, not virtuous; constant, not magnanimous; moderate, not equitable\*. His Virtues, in some Instances, are free from the Alloy of those Vices, which usually accompany such Virtues: He is a generous Friend, without being a bitter Enemy. His Vices, in other Instances, are not compensated by those Virtues, which are nearly allied to them: His Want of Enterprize is not attended with Frugality. The private Character of the Man is better than the publick: His Virtues more than his Vices: His Fortune greater than his Fame. With many good Qualities he has incurred the publick Hatred: With good Capacity he has not escaped Ridicule. He would have been esteem'd worthy of his high Station, had he never possest it; and is better qualified for the second than for the first Place in any Government. His Ministry has been more advantageous to his Family than to the Publick; better for his Age than for Posterity; and more pernicious by bad Precedents than by real Grievances. During his Time Trade has flourished, Liberty declined, and Learning gone to Ruin. As I am a Man, I love him; as I am a Scholar, I hate him; as I am a Briton, I wish his Fall: And, were I a Member of either House, I would give my Vote for removing him from St. James's; but shou'd be glad to see him retire to H——Hall, to pass the Remainder of his Days in Ease and Pleasure.

*Sheriffs appointed for the ensuing Year.*

Bucks. Rich. Eskrigge, Esq;—Devon. Cha. Hayne, Esq;—Derb. John Gilborne, jun. Esq;—Herts. John Whitmore, Esq;—Staff. Wm. Monhall, Esq;—Suffolk. Baron Prettyman, Esq;—Suffex. Edw. Tedcroft, Esq;—Warw. Edw. Reppington, Esq;—York. Henry Davey, Esq;—For South Wales: Carmar. James Johnson, Esq;—Card. Thomas Lewis, Esq;—Glam. Robert Morris, Esq;—Pemb. Williams Allen, Esq;—For North Wales: Flint, Evan Lloyd the younger, Esq;—Montg. Henry Thomas, Esq;

WED-

\* Moderate is the Exercise of Power, not equitable in engrossing it,

## WEDNESDAY, 3.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and pass'd the Malt Bill, &c. after which the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, signified to the Parliament, that it was his Majesty's Pleasure they should adjourn to the 18th Instant; and accordingly both Houses adjourn'd to that Day.

## TUESDAY, 9.

*The following was publish'd by Authority, viz.*

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Dignities of a Baron, Viscount and Earl of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron of Houghton, in the County of Norfolk, Viscount Walpole, and Earl of Orford in the County of Suffolk.

The King has been pleased to signify his Pleasure, by Warrant to the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Effingham, Deputy to his Grace Edward Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, that Mrs. Maria Walpole shall have and enjoy the same Place, Pre-eminence and Precedency in all Assemblies and Meetings whatsoever, as the Daughter of an Earl of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

## WEDNESDAY, 10.

Was held a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, when a Motion was made, That a Committee should be appointed to draw up Instructions for the Representatives of this City in Parliament, on the present critical Juncture of Affairs; which was unanimously agreed to, and Instructions drawn up, and order'd to be deliver'd to the Members accordingly. (See these Instructions, or Representation, p. 92.)

## THURSDAY, 11.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Orford went to Court, and resign'd all his Employments; after which, he set out for Richmond Park in Surrey. See the Alterations in the Ministry on this Occasion, in the Promotions.

## FRIDAY, 12.

There was a great Meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen, Members of both Houses of Parliament, to the Number of 300, at the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, to consider of what was expedient to be done in the present critical Conjunction. Among others were the following.

Dukes of Bedford and Argyle;—Marquiss of Carnarvon;—Earls of Exeter, Berkshire, Chesterfield, Carlisle, Aylesbury, Shafesbury, Litchfield, Oxford, Rockingham, Halifax, Stanhope, Macclesfield, Darnley, Barrimore, Granard;—Viscounts Cobham, Falmouth, Limerick, Gage, Chetwynd;—Lords Ward, Gower, Bathurst, Talbot, Strange, Andover, Guernsey, Quarendon, Perteval;—Sir Edward Seymour, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Sir Erasmus Philips, Sir Robert Grosvenor, Sir Edward Dering, Sir Roger Burgoyn, Sir

John Hind Cotton, Sir Henry Northcote, Sir William Carew, Sir Miles Stapylton, Sir Hugh Smithson, Sir William Morris, Sir John Rushout, Sir Michael Newton, Sir Roger Twisden, Sir Robert Long, Sir Charles Wyndham, Sir Jermyn Davers, Sir James Dashwood, Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, Sir Cordel Firebrace, Sir Edward Thomas, Sir Francis Dashwood, Sir Jacob Bouyerie, Sir John Chapman, Sir Abram Elton, Sir John Peachy, Sir William Courtenay, Sir James Hamilton;—Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Sandys, Mr. Gibbon, Mr. Doddington, Mr. Waller, Mr. Shippen, Mr. Fazakerley, Mr. Mellish, Mr. Ald. Heathcote, Mr. Bance.

## WEDNESDAY, 17.

At a general Meeting of the independent Electors of the City and Liberty of Westminster, at the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, it was unanimously agreed that a Representation be deliver'd to their Members. (Which see, p. 92.)

As the first happy Effect of the Change in the Ministry, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on this Day waited upon his Majesty at St. James's, and was received in the most gracious and affectionate Manner; on which Occasion there was a very splendid Appearance at Court of the Nobility, foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction; and in the Evening there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and other publick Demonstrations of Joy. And a Guard was immediately order'd to attend his Royal Highness at Carlton House.

A List of some of the Lords, &c. who had not been lately at St. James's, and waited on his Majesty the Day after his Royal Highness had been there. The whole Number being above 250.

Dukes of Beaufort, Bedford, Argyle, Bridgewater, Roxburgh;—Marquiss of Carnarvon;—Earls of Darby, Denbigh, Westmoreland, Winchelsea, Thanet, Sandwich, Carlisle, Aylesbury, Litchfield, Scarborough, Coventry, Oxford, Aylesford, Halifax, Macclesfield, Darnley, Barrimore, Inchiquin, Granard;—Viscounts Hereford, Cobham, Chetwynd, Barrington, Gage, Strange, Quarendon, Guernsey;—Lords Clinton, Ward, Gulesford, Haversham, Gower, Mansell, Bathurst, Talbot, Baltimore;—Lord Mayor, &c.—Sir Michael Newton, Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, Sir John Hind Cotton, Sir Robert Long, Sir Francis Dashwood, Sir Edward Dering, Sir Roger Burgoyn, Sir Edmund Thomas, Sir Hugh Smithson, Sir John Barrington, Sir James Dashwood, Sir John Chapman, Sir John Bruce;—Mr. Pulteney, Mr. Vane, Mr. Doddington, Mr. Fazakerley, Mr. Bootle, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. Gore, Mr. Watson, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Boone, Mr. Waller, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Ross, &c. &c.

THURS-

THURSDAY, 18.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Orford took the Oaths and his Seat in the House of Peers.

Great Rejoicings were made in divers Places on account of the late Change, as at Edinburgh, Halifax, Preston, &c.

A Model of the Engine for conveying fresh Air into the different Parts of Men of War, by means of Fire from the Cook-room, was shewn before the Royal Society, examined, and approved of, as an Invention greatly conducive to the Health of the Seamen belonging to his Majesty's Navy. The Model was made by Order, and at the Expence of Dr. Mead, who has given all possible Encouragement to the Invention. (*London Magazine*, 1741, p. 464.)

TUESDAY, 23.

This Night William Myddelton, Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Denbigh at the last Election, was, by the House of Commons, committed to Newgate.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

This Morning, between 3 and 4 o'Clock, a Fire broke out at Mr. Shepberd's, a Stationer, at Smithfield-Bars, which intirely consum'd that House, and a Peruke-maker's adjoining. Mr. Shepberd was forced to throw himself out of a Two-Pair-of-Stairs Window, and falling upon the Sign-Iron, broke it down, and was very much bruised; and his Wife, who was far gone with Child, unhappily perish'd in the Flames.

To Edward Thompson and Godfrey Wentworth, Esqrs. Members of Parliament for the City of York.

WE the Mayor and Commonalty of this City, take this first Opportunity of returning our Thanks to you, Mr. Wentworth, for your constant Attendance and Behaviour in Parliament, which has so greatly contributed to our present happy Prospect of Affairs: And we hope, Mr. Thompson, that your Conduct will be such for the future, as to deserve the same Acknowledgments.

The glorious Spirit of Liberty, which hath at length prevailed over that Torrent of Bribery and Corruption, that has borne down all before it for these twenty Years past, gives the greatest Satisfaction to every independent Briton; and induces us to hope, that, by a steady Perseverance in those Principles, which the present House of Commons have so happily set out with, we may see our Parliaments free and independent, and our ancient Constitution restor'd: To which End, we expect that you will set forward, and heartily concur in a Bill, or Bills, for disabling Pensioners from sitting as Representatives of a free People; for reducing and limiting the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons; for making it a Capital Offence for any returning Officer wilfully and corruptly to a-

buse his Trust; and for restoring to us Triennial Elections, that thereby his Majesty may be informed of the true Sense of his People.

We at this Time particularly make it our earnest Request, that you'll heartily promote an Inquiry into the treacherous Neglect of those, whose Duty it was to have carried on this necessary War with Vigour, that they may be brought to an open and a fair Trial, and meet with the just Reward of their Deserts.

*York, Guildhall, Feb. 17.*

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

REV. Mr. Townley, M. A. Morning Preacher at Lincoln's-Inn Chapel, to Miss Jane Bonnin of Windsor.—Tbynne Worlsey, Esq; only Son of Sir Robert Worlsey, Bart. to Miss Witbert, Daughter of the late Charles Witbert of Hampshire, Esq.—Edward Horne, of Pirton in Oxfordshire, Esq; to Miss Heade.—Thomas Warner, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Kerby.—Robert Musters, Esq; of Arundel-street in the Strand, to Miss Raines of Essex.—Mr. Barrington Buggin, an eminent Merchant in Mark-Lane, to Miss Chapman.—Mr. Cordwell, the City Carpenter, to Mrs. Okeley.—The Lady Viscountess Galloway safely deliver'd of a Son.—Countess of Rotbes, of a Daughter.

#### DEATHS.

HUGH Williams, Esq; who represented the County of Anglesea in the last Parliament of K. George I.—At York, Sir John Byrne, an Irish Baronet, lately High Sheriff of the County of Chester.—Right Hon. the Lord Paget, Son and Heir Apparent to the Earl of Uzbridge.—Rev. Dr. Birch, Prebendary and Chancellor of Worcester.—George Pemberton, Esq; a Gentleman of a great Estate in Worcestershire.—Mr. William Milward, a celebrated Actor at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.—Richard Howard, Esq; one of the Directors of the South-Sea Company.—Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Anstafer.—Sir Richard Ellys, of Noeton in Lincolnshire, Bart. not less eminent for his Learning than his great private and extensive Charities.—Rev. Dr. Leonard Twells, Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street, Prebendary of St. Paul's, &c.—Sir Arthur Gore, Bart. in Ireland.—Mr. Charles Rivington, an eminent Bookseller, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.—Rev. Mr. Aylcough, Rector of St. Olave, Southwark.—James Worlsey, Esq; Member in the last Parliament, for Newton in the Isle of Wight.—William Ruck, Esq; at his Chambers in Gray's-Inn.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

R. Oliver Boyle, to the Vicarage of Morwifow in Cornwall.—Sam. Dody-

*son, M. A.* to the Vicarage of *Calverley* in *Yorkshire*.—*Mr. Maltus* chosen Lecturer of *St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey*.—*Mr. Hugh Burder* presented to the Vicarage of *Newington* in *Kent*.—*Mr. George Langworth*, to the Vicarage of *Hockingham, Devon*.—*Mr. Robert Billett*, to the Vicarage of *Nun-Eaton* in *Warwickshire*.—*Dr. Jonathan Rogers*, to the Living of *Affrea* in the County of *Tyrone* in *Ireland*, valu'd at 400*l. per Annum*.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**S**AMUEL Sandys, Esq; made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, in the Room of *Sir Robert Walpole*, now Earl of *Orford*.—Rt. Hon. *John Lord Carteret* made one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of *Lord Harrington*, who was advanc'd to the Dignity of an Earl, and made President of the Council.—*Charles Hanbury Williams*, Esq; made Lieutenant of the County of *Hereford*.—Rt. Hon. *Spencer Earl of Wilmington*, *Samuel Sandys*, and *George Compton*, Esqrs. *Sir John Rousbott*, Bart. and *Philipps Gybbon*, Esq; appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.—Most Hon. the Marquess of *Tweedale* made one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State of *Great Britain*.—*Gwyn Vaughan*, Esq; made a Commissioner of the Customs, in the Room of *Edward Riggs*, Esq; deceas'd.—*David Pappillan*, Esq; made a Commissioner of Excise, in the Room of *Sir Tho. Robinson*, Bart. now Governor of *Barbadoes*.—Earl of *Cardigan* made Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, &c. beyond *Trent*, in the Room of the late Duke of *Ancaſter*.—His Grace *John Duke of Argyll and Greenwich*, Field-Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, made Master General of the Ordnance.—Right Hon. *William Pulteney*, Esq; was by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.—His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* made Col. of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, in the Room of *Sir Charles Wills*, deceas'd.—*Charles Duke of Marlborough*, made Col. of the 2d or Cold-Stream Reg. of Foot Guards, in the Room of his Royal Highness the Duke.—His Majesty was also pleased to make the following Promotions of General Officers in his Army, viz. Lieutenants General, the Earl of *Pembroke* and *James Campbell*, Esq; Majors General, the Duke of *Richmond*, *John Guise*, Esq; and the Earl of *Albemarle*.—Brigadiers General, *Rich. Onslow*, *Francis Fuller*, *Henry Pulteney*, *Charles Howard*, *Phil. Brigg*, *John Huske*, *Henry Ponsonby*, and *Charles Frampton*, Esqrs. —*Vere*, Esq; made a Commissioner of the Salt Office.—*Robert Ord*, Esq; Member of Parl. for *Morpeth*, appointed Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

in the Room of *Henry Legg*, Esq; Member for *Orford*.—*Andrew Mitchell*, Esq; made Under-Secretary to the Marques of *Tweedale*.—Counsellor *Dennison* and Counsellor *Leeds* call'd to the Degree of Serjeants at Law in the Court of *Common Pleas*: And Mr. Serjeant *Dennison* made one of the Judges of the Court of King's-Bench, in the Room of Mr. Justice *Page*, deceas'd.—Rev. *Nathaniel Blis*, M. A. elected Savilian Professor of Geometry, in the University of *Oxford*, in the Room of Dr. *Halley*, deceas'd.—*Will. Lemon*, of *Trewn* in *Cornwall*, Esq; appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, High Sheriff of the said County.

## New Members chosen, &amp;c.

*Michael Harvey*, Esq; for *Milborn Port*, in the Room of *Thomas Medlicot*, Esq; who accepted a Place.—*Sir John Strange*, Knt. Solicitor General, for *Totness* in *Devonshire*, in the Room of *Sir Charles Wills*, deceas'd.—*James Stewart Mackenzie*, for the Shire of *Argyll*, in the Room of *Charles Campbell*, Esq; deceas'd.—*William Douglas*, Esq; for the Shire of *Roxburgh*, in the Room of *John Rutherford*, Esq; who accepted a Place.—*Philipps Gybbon*, Esq; lately appointed a Lord of the Treasury, rechosen for *Rye* in *Sussex*.—*Samuel Saville* and *Charles Gray*, Esqrs. declar'd duly elected for *Colchester*, in the Room of *Joh. Olmius* and *Matt. Martin*, Esqrs.—*Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne*, Bart. declar'd duly elected for the County of *Denbigh*.

[The Bankrupts in our next.]

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Jan. 26. to Feb. 23.

Christned	5 Males	556	3	1107
	2 Females	551	3	
Buried	5 Males	1228	3	2524
	2 Females	1296	3	
Died under 2 Years old				845
Between 2 and 5	5	220		
	10	10		106
	20	20		70
	30	30		196
	40	40		247
	50	50		268
	60	60		205
	70	70		155
	80	80		135
90 and upwards	90	90		63
				14
				2524

Hay 48 to 50s. a Loard.

T H E

THE immediate Consequence of the late Revolution in Muscovy was, the Commencement of a Negotiation for restoring Peace between that Empire and Sweden, which soon ended in a Suspension of Arms for three Months; and the French Minister at Petersburg now labours as assiduously to bring about a Reconciliation, as he formerly did to bring about a Rupture between these two Crowns; which seems to be a Proof, that the new Government in Russia has no Inclination to send any Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, tho' it is certainly the Interest of that Empire to preserve intire the Dominions of the House of Austria, as being her most natural and best Ally against the Turks.

The Trials of the Counts Offerman and Munich, Baron Mengden, and their Confederates, being over, the Commission established for that Purpose made their Report to her Russian Majesty, which was, That they all deserved Death, by all the Laws of God and Man, and by their own Confessions. Accordingly, on the 7th of last Month, these three Gentlemen, together with Count Goloskin, the Grand Marshal Count Losenwald, and a Secretary, were brought from the Citadel, to a Place between the Colleges, where a Scaffold was erected, upon which, about Ten o'Clock, Count Offerman was carried in a Chair, when his Charge was read to him, his Excellency being all that Time bare-headed, and with an attentive but firm Countenance listening to it; after which, his Sentence was pronounced, which was, To be broke upon the Wheel. No Preparations, however, had been made for so terrible an Execution, but instead thereof, there were two Blocks with Axes upon them, and he being taken out of the Chair, and carried forward by the Soldiers, his Head was laid on one of the Blocks, when the Executioner advanced, and unbuttoning the Collar of his Night Gown and Shirt, laid bare his Neck; but just as he was expecting the fatal Stroke, his Head was raised up, and it was declared to him, that the Empress had chang'd his capital Punishment into perpetual Banishment, whereupon he was lifted up by the Soldiers, and replaced on his Chair, without any perceptible Change in his Countenance during the whole Time of this awful Ceremony. The other five, who were standing round the Scaffold below, had then their Sentences read to them, that of the Veldt Marshal Munich to be quartered, and the other four beheaded; but at the same Time the Change into Banishment was declared to each. These last had all long Beards; but the Veldt Marshal was clean shaved, well dressed, and with as erect, intrepid, and unconcerned a Countenance, as when he was leading the victorious Armies of Russia against the Turks, but a little more than three Years before. As another Instance of the sudden and great Changes in the Fortunes

of Men in this Empire, Abrabau Petrovitz Arakoff, a Negroe, has lately been recall'd from the Banishment he has been in ever since Peter II's Time, and her Russian Majesty has not only made him a Major General, and Commandant at Revel, but has given him a Present of an Estate and 600 Boors about Pleskow; for in Russia the Boors are all a Sort of Slaves, or what the Civilians call *Adscripti*-*titi Glebae*, being bought and sold with the Land to which they belong. This Negro was made a Present of to Peter the Great, by the Captain of an English Ship; and in 1717 his Majesty left him at Paris to learn Mathematics and Engineering; and upon his Return made him first a Lieutenant in his Guards, and then a Captain of Bombardiers.

Since our last, the foreign Papers have been full of the Successes of the Austrian Troops in Upper Austria and Bavaria. On the 12th of last Month, the City of Lintz surrendered upon Capitulation, by which the numerous Body of French and Bavarian Troops inclosed therein were obliged not to serve against the Queen of Hungary for the Space of a Year. On the 14th, the important City of Passau surrendered to a Body of the Austrian Troops, and on the 31st, the Prince of Hildburghausen, with the Austrian Troops from Italy, being arrived near Munich, the Capital of Bavaria, he summoned the City to surrender, and accordingly the Gates were immediately opened to him. In short, the Austrians were, by our last Accounts, in Possession of almost the whole Electorate of Bavaria, where they were raising vast Contributions; and about the Beginning of this Month, a Detachment of General Palfi's Hussars took Post in the Neighbourhood of Ratisbon, so that they may probably soon enter the Palatinate of Bavaria, but they have declared they will no Way molest the City or Inhabitants of Ratisbon.

By the last Mail from Holland, we had the agreeable News, that the Dutch have agreed to the third Augmentation of their Troops; to fit out for immediate Service 25 Men of War; and to build 25 more with all possible Expedition.

And by the last Mail from France, we had an Account of their receiving the News of the late Change in our Administration here with the utmost Consternation. That upon the Receipt of this News, his most Christian Majesty immediately call'd an extraordinary Council of State, wherein it was resolved, to put that Kingdom into the best Posture of Defence, and to pursue the Affairs of the Marine with the utmost Diligence. But what was the most certain and publick Proof of this Change being disagreeable to the French was, that as soon as it was rumoured abroad, their Stocks fell from 2005l. to 1965l.

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